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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY
FOR
POULTRY, LIVE STOCK AND THE FARM

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Published
By

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN
COMPANY
Knoxville Tenn.



JUDGING THE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN FEMALE

EGGS FOR HATCHING



After winning 67 regular premiums in one year, 26 of these **firsts** and **specials**, being over double as many firsts and specials won by all competitors in the history of the **Tenn. State show at Nashville**, and this after selling the cock birds that won 1st and 2d in Whites in a class of 275, I have come back to "The Pines," mated up the best lot of

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The ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES were originated and introduced by myself, and have met with marvelous success in the different shows of the country. I have shipped stock and eggs to thousands of customers all over the world, and up to date I have never heard from a single person in complaint that my stock was not as represented. How could they be other than satisfied? For the birds I sell are what their name indicates—the "ACME" of White Wyandotte breeding—bred by a man who knows what it takes to make a winning White Wyandotte, and whose business it is to breed and sell show birds.

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Some of your choicest chicks. Why allow this when **INTERNATIONAL GAPE CURE** will not only prevent the disease, but cure the worst case? We will cheerfully refund your money if it does not give satisfaction. 50c. postpaid.

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International Stock Food Co., Box T, Minneapolis, Minn.

JUNE SALE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND S.C.R.I. REDS

At prices less than half their value. We need the room for the largest stock of young stock I have ever raised. This is your opportunity to get a start with the right kind of stock at a low price. We have hundreds to sell and can please you. They have the quality and the breeding back of them, and a show record for eight years that we are proud of. Send for prices and a list of my winnings. Eggs \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30 or balance of season

MILES POULTRY FARM

(Please mention this paper.)

OSCAR E. MILES, Columbus, Ohio.

HALLMARK'S S.C. Brown Leghorns ARE WINNERS

They won at Birmingham, Ala., December 5-10, 1906: First pen, first pullet, first cockerel; also special for best cockerel, best pullet and best pen. I am making special prices on this year's breeders to make room for young stock.

EGGS \$1 FOR 15 FOR REST OF SEASON

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Route 4

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SINGLE COMB BUFF LECHORNS

Eggs from five grand pens, containing the cream of the best birds raised the past few years. This is a grand opportunity to get your foundation stock at a very little cost to you. Send for our 1907 mating list. Eggs \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26.

B. S. BEUERLIN, Box D, MT. MORRIS, N. Y.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

An Illustrated Monthly for Poultry, Live Stock and the Farm

Vol. 4

Knoxville, Tenn., July, 1907

(Whole No. 38) No. 2

POULTRY EXPERIMENTS—No. 9

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

It will be noticed that the Buff Orpington pen No. 5 has been dropped this month and we hope the observer will not be confused when looking over the totals. This pen has been disposed of because of our crowded condition and the need of room for our growing stock. While this breed did not do all that is claimed for it by some breeders, it did fairly well and made a medium record. This pen usually gave a medium production, scarcely ever the lowest, but never the highest. The amount of food consumed was generally small and the cost of eggs did not often go to the highest. They were hardy, and in some respects were like their ancestors, the Buff Cochins, in that they were not very active and were persistent setters. The chicks grow rapidly and make excellent broilers, but are handicapped in home markets by having white skin and shanks.

increased its yield from 158 last month to 202 in this month, making the second highest yield for this month. Hen No. 21 of this pen laid 27 eggs, the highest individual record that has ever been made for one month. Pen No. 8 made the highest yield, but ate considerably more grain and lost more in weight than Pen No. 7, which produced only 179 eggs, but made lowest cost. Pen No. 7 was the only pen gaining any in weight this month. The Langshans laid the same number of eggs as the Brown Leghorns, but on account of loss in weight and large amount of feed consumed made the highest cost of production. For the past two months the Wyandottes have produced the smallest number of eggs of any pen. This has to some extent been a surprise, for it should be remembered that during last fall and winter this pen made the best record.

By closely revising the reports, we find that, generally, eggs are produced cheapest by the heaviest layers, though in a few cases, as in this month, it is not true. A hen may be considered as a machine, which gets its energy, repairs itself,

RECORD FOR MONTH OF APRIL, 1907

Breed	Pen No.	No. Hens in Pen	Weighed In	Weighed Out	No. Eggs	Feed, Lbs		Cost Per Dozen	Average Per Hen
						Grain	Mash		
White Wyandottes.....	1	12	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	123	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barred Rocks.....	2	11	72	68	203	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barred Rocks.....	3	12	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	158	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	11	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
White Rocks.....	4	12	83	79	194	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. C. B. Orpingtons.....	5	12	67	64	137	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Black Langshans.....	6	12	63	67	168	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	14
S. C. B. Leghorns.....	7	12	39	37	126	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	10	10
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	8	12	36	36	192	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	6	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total.....		95	503	490 $\frac{1}{2}$	1301	280 $\frac{1}{2}$	259 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	13 $\frac{1}{2}$

REMARKS: The feed was valued at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; loss or gain of flesh 10 cents; 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of green bone, valued at 10 cents, were fed to each pen. The grain was composed of 12 parts corn, 7 parts wheat, 3 parts oats; the mash 3 parts wheat bran, 3 parts shorts, 2 parts soy bean meal, 2 parts meat scraps, 1 part alfalfa.

JAS. TYLER, Poultryman.

In April the eight pens consumed 540 pounds of feed, besides the green bone; this month the seven pens consumed 545 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, an increase of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The loss in weight last month was 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, but in this month it is only 11 pounds. The total was 1,301; by the seven pens only 1,164; while the yield this month by the seven pens is 1,252, a surprising increase of 88 eggs, which increases the average of the seven pens a little more than one egg per hen. The large increase in food consumed overbalances the increase in egg yield and causes a slight increase in cost of nearly 1-3 cent per dozen. (In order to avoid large numbers, the fractions are only approximate).

The White Leghorns proved themselves the heaviest layers of the yard for this month, giving a record-breaking yield of 227, or an average of 18 11-12. Barred Rock pen No. 3

RECORD FOR MONTH OF MAY, 1907

Breed	Pen No.	No. Hens in Pen	Weighed In	Weighed Out	No. Eggs	Feed, Lbs		Cost Per Dozen	Average Per Hen
						Grain	Mash		
White Wyandottes.....	1	12	67	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	40	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barred Rocks.....	2	11	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	68	176	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
Barred Rocks.....	3	12	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	202	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{5}{8}$
White Rocks.....	4	12	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	175	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Black Langshans.....	6	12	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	179	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. C. B. Leghorns.....	7	12	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	179	40	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	8	12	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	227	52	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total.....		83	426 $\frac{3}{4}$	415	1252	386	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$

REMARKS: The feed was valued at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; loss or gain of flesh 10 cents; 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of green bone valued at 10 cents were fed to each pen. The grain was a mixture of 12 parts corn, 7 parts wheat, 3 parts oats; the mash 3 parts bran, 3 parts shorts, 2 parts soy bean meal, 2 parts beef scraps, 1 part alfalfa.

JAS. TYLER, Poultryman.

and manufactures an article from the raw materials given, in the form of feed; therefore, the most economical machine, or most profitable hen is the one that requires the smallest amount of energy or feed in producing a certain amount or certain number of articles. It usually costs as much to feed an unprofitable hen as a heavy layer; therefore, the poultryman should try to increase the prolificacy of his flock. By weighing the feed and milk of cows it is easy enough for the dairyman to determine the profitable or unprofitable cows, and by judicious breeding the productiveness of the herd may be considerably increased. The poultryman can, in the same way, determine the profitable flock. And it is practically impossible to determine the exact profit gained from each hen, even with the trap nest; but it has been found by experiment that by selecting for breeders those hens or pullets which show most vigor and vitality, by being active and alert, the egg yield, and consequent profit, may be greatly increased.

JULY POULTRY WORK

BY THE EDITOR

SHADE; good cool shade, is an important item these hot days. If you can possibly have your fowls out on range during this month. If you have small quarters where there is no natural shade, build small sheds or stretch old canvas up about four feet from the ground to make shade. By all means keep fresh water before your fowls during this warm weather. The water should, of course, be kept inside the house on the north side of the building where no sunshine can ever strike the drinking fountain. A good, large fountain is best and it should be filled morning and noon with fresh cool water, even if the supply is not exhausted. The fountain should be thoroughly cleaned out several times a week and washed with a good disinfectant; or better, put a small amount of disinfectant in the water each day. If your birds are out on the range and have an open water course you need not be so careful. But in any instance where the birds must be supplied from drinking fountains, I would say change the water twice a day at this time of the year.

The best place for both old and young birds these days is out in the field, and the woods, seeking their own living, finding shade when they need it, and drinking out of the spring branch. It is better to my mind to lose a few birds, youngsters, through the hawk, mink, or weasel route, than keep the

growing birds around the houses on dry yards. Put them off across the hill on the back side of the farm even and let them have range and room to bestir themselves according to their own ideas. You will have nothing to do but furnish them a few hoppers of dry grain once or twice a week. You need not fear them idly awaiting around the hopper either, for they had rather go out and find variety than your several kinds of dry feed even. If you haven't the range, then you will have to look more carefully after the growing youngsters and your cost of production will be accordingly increased.

The mite evil is worse in July than any other month perhaps. Precautions should be kept up to keep the roosting quarters clean. Examine the stock and building carefully twice during the month at least for both mites and lice.

If you have been feeding corn or corn meal heretofore, by all means leave it off during the hot weather. Corn is too fat-producing a food for July. A heavy protein feed should be fed this month, especially if you wish early moulting. Feed the hens you wish moulted for early laying this winter all they will eat for the last two weeks of this month and then feed sparingly during the next two weeks. Do not starve them, but feed very little and if on the range allow them to hustle largely for a living. After that, feed the birds well on a balanced ration, and your birds will complete their moult and begin laying by October and keep it up all through the early winter months.

METHODS IN JUDGING

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY HARRY H. COLLIER

WHAT are the objects of Poultry Shows? Do we bring our birds together each year to see some one tie "blue" ribbons on them, or is it our object to find out who has raised the best birds for the season? Why is it that we hear all of this talk about getting the ribbons up quickly? Is it a matter of just showing some one that certain birds have been adjudged the winners? If comparison is the way to judge birds, why would it not be a good idea to put a box in front of each bird and let the public cast a ballot for the bird that they thought was the best, and let it go at that? This would be "comparison," and we would not have to take the word of any one man or woman, but we would have the opinion of all who visited the show.

Why is it, when we have a "score card" show that we generally want the most expert judge to be had, and on the other hand, when the fowls are judged by "comparison" we think that most any breeder in the neighborhood can place the awards? Why do we blame all of the mistakes in judging to the "score card" and not put the mistakes where they rightly belong, on the judge? Because our supreme judges reverse the decisions of the lower courts, is there any good reason why we should abolish the courts? Why not change the judges? Why is it that we laymen when going into court, where we believe that our case is doubtful, will always choose a jury, and on the other hand, when we know that we have the law on our side, we would rather trust our case in the hands of a learned judge? Why is it that the greater "kickers" in the poultry show are always some "huckster" breeders or beginners? The huckster is not looking for the best bird, but all he wants is to win. The amateur has bought his birds from some breeder with a long reputation, and he gets it into his head that he can't be beat, and his ignorance will not show him that the other fellow has the best bird.

Why is it that the show rules were made so that no judge can know anything about the birds and that some show rules even go so far as to keep the judge out of the show room until his work commences in order that he will not find out the owners of the birds? Why not try hiring judges who have some honor and are men who are there to give their best judgment as to which is the best bird in the show, regardless of the owner? What difference does it make to an honest

judge who wins if he places the ribbons rightly? No man would ask a man to steal a dollar for him out of another man's pocket. Why should any man ask a poultry judge to give an award that his birds did not win?

What difference would it make to the breeder of poultry if it did take a little longer to judge a show if he knew at the end of the work that it was done rightly? Did you ever see a judge trying to keep the facts from a jury when they were trying a case? Why not take plenty of time and get the work well done by experts in poultry shows, the same as we do in our courts? Let the judge go into the show. Let him see his birds in their different poses. Let him study them closely and then score them, giving them a rating that belonged to them, but do not force him to jump in and see how quickly he can get through, but let him do his work well, so that he can look all of the boys in the face and say: "That is my best judgment, and no guess work."

The score card is the best system by which birds should be judged. It does not always show which is the best bird, but it is a "cinch" that it will show which is the best judge. A man who would undertake to judge a poultry show by "comparison" would never touch the job if he had to use the card and leave a record.

Theo. Hewes once said: "Birds are like fruit, only ripe once." At that time Theo. was one of America's leading advocates of the "score card." Theo. never told much more truth in his life than he did in that one little sentence. And when the poultrymen realize that a bird will score more at Nashville one week than they would at Memphis the next week and that they might score more at Athens the week after, then they begin to understand the score card. A female will always look her best just before she lays her first egg, and a male will be up and coming just when he has completed furnishing his tail feathers. The minute the feathers are "ripe," then they begin to fade, just the same as the rose is the most beautiful the minute it comes into full bloom. Maud S. got her record one day when she was at her best, conditions were right and she made the great record of 2.08, but no one with the least gumption supposed that she could go out and make the same time every day in the week. You have seen your wife, or some one else's wife, get up in the morning, looking fine, and you would declare that she did not look older than "sweet" sixteen, and then you have seen her get up with a headache, and you would swear that she looked old enough for your grandmother. One morning she might score 100 points, but the very next day she might be discounted fifty per

cent. Birds are the same way. A slight cold will make pale eyes, pale ear lobes and the serations in the comb might turn over to the extent that they would get a cut from three-fourths to one point; the eyes might be cut a half and the ear lobes as much. This would make a total discount of 1 3-4 to 2 points that they would have gotten possibly the day before. This is the way that there often occurs a difference by the same judge in scores, and many ways might be named. You have seen speakers at their best who could entertain most any kind of a crowd, and you have heard them when they were feeling badly, when it would be agony to try and listen to them talk. Use the same common sense in the discussion of the score card that you would on any other subject, and we will see less of

this discussion of "Score vs. Comparison," and they will both have their places in our shows.

I have no fault to find with those who want comparison judging. I believe that the "score card" is the best system. Quit blaming the score card. Hire competent judges. Give them plenty of time to do the work, and we will find out each year, who among our neighbors have produced the best birds.

The above was brought out by a sample copy of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. I read D. M. Owings' article on the same subject, and, as I at one time knew Mr. Owings, thought I would "butt in." I was raised in Alabama and Georgia. I was at the big poultry show of the Southern Poultry Association at Atlanta, Ga., in 1887. That year, H. A. Fisher, of Athens, Tenn., was secretary, and the late Henry W. Grady, of Atlanta, president. I have lived in Washington since 1889.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY N. A. KING

WHO ever heard of a street car horse winning a trotting race? Who ever heard of a scrub cow winning a blue ribbon at a county fair as an extraordinary milk-giver? Who ever heard of a "rail-back" hog becoming a prize porker? Did you ever hear of a dairyman, wanting to increase the milk-giving quality of his herd, employing a bull of unknown ancestry?

Yet the poultryman who does not breed for eggs, meat, or the show-room is as liable to reach his goal under the conditions he is now employing as either of the above.

Therefore, brethren and sisters, raise quality chickens. It costs no more to feed a hen that will lay 200 or more eggs per year than it does one that will lay only 120, and yet every egg over and above 120 means from 2 to 5 cents profit on that hen.

It costs a very little more, if any, to raise a two-pound broiler, while you could feed a scrub chicken twice as much and at the end, what have you?

It costs no more to feed and tend a chick that will develop into a winner of the blue than one who will not develop into a prize winner.

It is easier to count your prize winners before they are hatched from a setting of eggs costing from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per setting than it would be if the eggs cost but \$1.50. I do not mean that all poultrymen who sell eggs for \$1.50 do not mate their pens properly, nor produce prize winners from the pens so mated, but the general run of \$1.50 eggs are not as good, nor are the results as certain as the eggs that cost from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per setting. It does cost more to produce a setting of eggs that sells for \$5.00 than it does to produce eggs that sell for \$1.50. While the poultryman may house from fifteen or twenty hens in a pen and get \$1.50 per setting for his eggs, the man who gets \$5.00 will only put eight or ten hens in the same size pen. Consequently, it costs more for house room. The \$1.50 man cannot, or does not, cull so closely as the \$5.00 man, so at the end of the season both men may have hatched the same number of chicks, yet the \$5.00 man will have fewer birds in his pen than the \$1.50 man.

The \$5.00 man has a reputation as a first class breeder of "quality" birds. The \$1.50 man may not have the reputation, and certainly cannot have or get it until he culls closely and has quality birds in his yard. And the only way for him to gain this reputation is to breed birds that will lay a larger number of eggs than ordinary, put on a pound of flesh quicker and cheaper than anyone else, or mate his birds so that the chicks can win as many first prizes as the \$5.00 man can and does. Did you ever drive along the road and pass a farmer with a lot of scrub chickens in his yard? Didn't comment on them to any great extent, did you, unless it was to pity him for not being more of a fancier or "crank"? A little farther down the road you passed another farm house, and this man had a nice flock of pure bred fowls running on his place. Dollars to doughnuts you could not pass this place without stopping and looking at the birds, and perhaps you got out of your buggy and had a half hour's talk with the owner of the birds, or perhaps bought a setting of eggs. Why didn't you take as much interest in the first farm house you passed, and why so much at the last? Wasn't it "quality" birds? Did you ever stop to think just such an experience might happen to you if you bred better birds; had more quality birds in your pens?

As Editor Heck says in the *Southern Poultry Journal*: "If you can produce the stock and demonstrate to the public

that you can produce it, getting buyers will be an easy matter."

In other words, if you can produce quality birds, it will be no trouble for you to get \$5.00 per setting for your eggs. But unless you can and do demonstrate to the public your ability to produce this stock, you will have to be content with getting \$1.50 for your eggs.

The old saying, "Hell is paved with good resolutions" fits a good many poultrymen. They will resolve to get better stock next year, only to fall down and put it off until the year following.

Better get out of the old rut and climb into the band wagon with the rest of the breeders. It is as easy to produce a bird of quality as it is to produce a dunghill, and while the latter is worth cents per pound, the former is worth dollars.

Remember this, and try to produce birds of quality.

ABOUT POULTRY BREEDERS

Miller Purvis, editor of *Poultry*, has issued a little book, whose purport is to enlighten advertisers and the business public in general upon the nature of the men and women engaged in poultry culture.

Among other things he says:

Poultry breeders are just every-day human beings.

Don't make the mistake of thinking they eat chickens 365 days in the year, eat it raw, wear clothes made of feathers and live in the trees.

Poultry breeders raise poultry to sell, in order to get money to buy the things that ordinary human beings need and desire.

The poultryman of today is likely to be as well to do as any of his neighbors. Some of them are rich men of their communities—and they made their money breeding poultry.

Other enthusiastic poultrymen are merchants, doctors, lawyers, men of affairs in a large way.

For instance, one of the most popular physicians in Cleveland, Ohio, is a poultry breeder. The greatest corporation lawyer in New York City is a poultry breeder. Tom Lawson, of Boston, is a poultry breeder. George Vanderbilt, owner of Biltmore, North Carolina, is a poultry breeder. The traffic manager of one of the largest railroads running out of Chicago is an enthusiastic poultry breeder.

These people live in houses, wear clothes, buy jewelry and other personal adornments, use stoves, carpets, curtains, carriages, harness, machinery and all the innumerable things that go to make life comfortable in these modern days.

Did you ever think of this? Poultry people do their business by mail. The poultry business is a mail order business. Those who raise poultry buy the stock and eggs by mail and sell by mail. They know all about doing business by mail.

Poultry breeders understand how to fill out a postoffice order, express order, or other mail order means of transferring money a long distance. They have bought and sold by mail until they have no doubts about doing business this way. It is an every day affair with them.

Even the poorest poultry breeder gets his money regularly day after day. He doesn't wait until the monthly pay day. He has money to buy when he feels the desire to buy. He does not need to wait for pay day. If he sees a thing advertised that he needs, he has the money with which to buy it right then.

He does not need to lay down the advertisement until he gets the money. He is able to send for the article while the first impulse to do so impels him.—*Agricultural Advertising*.

MATING COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY EDGAR E. MCINTOSH, SECRETARY NAT'L COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE CLUB

IN my last article I put a great deal of stress on the under color. I hope I made it plain enough so one can see it to advantage. Will now tell the breeders how I mate. It may not be in accord with the Light Brahma breeders, but whether it is or not, this is my own experience, and I believe it is on proper lines, as after eleven years of constant practice of this same mating I shall keep at it.

First—To mate for males use a male about three shades darker than a show or standard in Light Brahma. This means darker in undercolor and it means all over the body, even in the fluffs, thighs and saddles. It means the undercolor will look as if it was all powdered through these sections. When the wind blows this undercolor will show a bluish tinge. The wing fronts that are hid by the breast feathers may be laced very finely. This is a section I always notice in a bird that proved a good breeder; also under wing may show a small amount of black, but not too much, for I believe this and the lacing in wing front makes too much black in wing bow. I hope the breeders will see my object in putting so much stress on undercolor. The hackle may have a narrow stripe with a slight tinge of rusty edging at tip, but a small amount of light undercolor at the end next to neck. It will be hard to find one just right, but get one clean in this section as you can. The tail is a section that has given me a great deal of trouble of late, and I think it came from breeding from males with too much white in coverts. The coverts are all right if narrow laced with white; would rather not have any white on coverts than to have too much. Next the wing the primaries need to be solid jet black with a very narrow edge of white on lower web. The secondaries are apt to come good if the primaries are good. This bird mated with some females that are about standard color will give some nice males and will make exhibition cock birds.

Second—Another mating is to use a cockerel so dark that you would be ashamed to have any one see him; clean undercolor and mate with hens that have lost a great deal of color after moulting. This will give you more good cockerels than pullets.

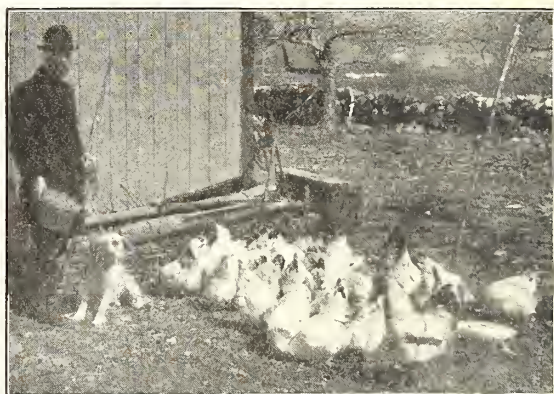
Third—For pullets use a male of standard color with some striping in saddle, mated to females with undercolor so dark you can see it on the surface.

Fourth—If any one has only one yard and wants to get males and females, use a male about half way between one and three, with females like two and three, and if some females have a few spots on back as I referred to in my last article you will get both sexes. My plan for winter show birds is to hatch them about August. They will need care and will moult about right, and have more of a cockerel look than one much older. They will stand the strain of a show room and be more attractive than an older one. Try it and you will agree with me. With these matings you will have all kinds of chicks, too light, too dark, and you will, no matter what you mate. All individuals do not breed alike, but one has got to use their own judgment in mating to harmonize all sections. I am describing color and one has got to use shape according to their liking. You will get many specimens that are too dark for show birds, but if they are of the right shade, will make fine show birds after their first moult, for some will moult just right; others will grow worse after moulting. It is the ambition of all fanciers to win over others; it cannot be done in a long run, even with the same birds, for judges differ. Breeders do and why not judges. The man that can go in a show like Madison Square and win even one prize ought to feel satisfied, and if he bred the bird himself he surely can congratulate himself, for he can give you the pedigree of the bird and that is worth something. Yes, it's worth everything, for having bred the bird you know what breeding qualities it has in it and can depend on it again.

For the benefit of new fanciers one ought to mention one thing they will have to learn, in each and every variety of fancy poultry, and that is this: There are cockerel breeders and pullet breeders. To illustrate, one certain male will produce more cockerels than pullets, and better cockerels than pullets, and vice versa. Some females will produce more and

better males than others, and vice versa. We also have males that we term cockerel and pullet breeders. They have a cockerel head shape, looks and markings that go to make cockerel breeders; also males that have female characteristics. Also females that have a male makeup, we term cockerel breeders. An experienced fancier will tell at a glance these characteristics, and a new beginner ought to learn these things at once, for the fancy poultry business is so keen now that time doesn't wait for you, but by attending some shows any good hearted fancier will explain to you these most important sections. With this information you will have to have experience, for you can't buy experience. You pay for it just the same and it comes high some times, but a true lover of poultry don't mind that. His cravings are satisfied and in a good moral way, which is much better than spending time in bad company. Would advise a new beginner to buy some book on mating. The Inland Poultry Journal of Indianapolis, Ind., has an article in the April issue of this year that is worth dollars to every breeder of Columbians. Every breeder ought to have it (old and new); it is just as I have done myself for ten years, and find it the only way to mate.

There are several things a new beginner ought to prepare himself for, the desire to go into the fancy is all sunshine, just as it is when you buy an incubator (the results come later.) First, one ought to be informed that no breed (Columbians especially) will all come show birds or breeders either. Second, you must not expect to be as successful as older breeders. Third, don't loose heart if you don't win at



Yard of the Light Brahma White Wyandotte Cross of Columbian Wyandottes of 1898 and 1899 breeding. Owned and bred by Edgar E. McIntosh, of Hope Valley, R. I.

your first show. Fourth, don't go in too heavy at first, for you may have to go out altogether. Fifth, don't think the largest breeders and advertisers have all the good birds and the best, and that he raised them all. Sixth, don't forget it, but you will think you know more the first year than you will ever learn after. Now, if you can stand all this strain and still have the fever, you can feel safe to go ahead and step some. If you buy eggs for hatching, compare results with your own, and make some allowance for shipping. If you want to buy stock use judgment; don't let the big price govern you; compare the big price bird with others in the same class, and you will usually find a better one for a more reasonable price. Not that I don't believe in good prices, but some breeders are apt to charge more than the bird is worth, and by looking the class over one can tell at a glance what he wants.

I have given the readers my way of mating and don't expect all to agree with me, for I commenced at the bottom and have worked clear up to the top, and have got the Columbians where they don't need so much culling as they did once, but you will find it as I do, use a dark mating for reserve, and there is no call for so dark matings as I was obliged to use. Now don't forget the undercolor and don't have it anything but clean.

In my next am going to give my opinion of what the judges ought to do in placing the ribbons on Columbians (for the good of the breed.) It will have to come sooner or later and they might as well commence now and get into gear for next fall and winter.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY B. M. BRIGGS

I HAVE been asked by the secretary of the Columbian Wyandotte Club to write an article for your valuable paper on this popular breed. The secretary, as well as other writers on the breed, acknowledge me as the originator and then hasten to tell us how crude and unfinished the breed when it came into their hands. Let credit go where credit belongs, but it seems that every owner thinks that the acquisition of a few birds works miracles in their improvement by the simple change in ownership.

I am expected to be brief, so I will try.

My experience with this breed dates from the spring of 1889, when I mated two pullets to a White Wyandotte male, the pullets being a cross between White Wyandottes and Barred P. Rocks. I experimented with them until 1893, and had written of them and tried one or two names, but in 1893 I had a small cut made by Lee and named them "Columbian

Madison Square Garden, four birds being shown: Cock "Imperial," Hen "Express," Cockerel "Dandy Jim" and Pullet "Jennie." Ribbons and cash awarded.

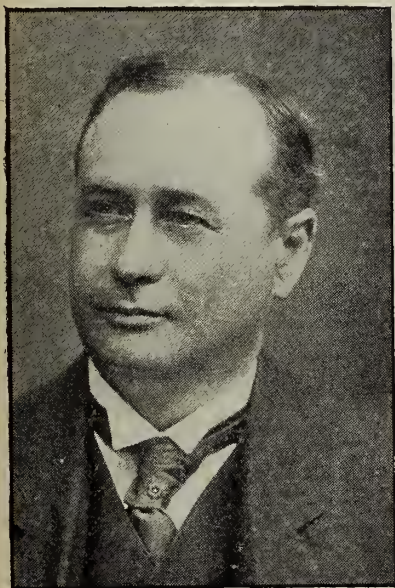
During 1895 I sold all the eggs and stock I could produce and in that year (May) the cut of "Dandy Jim" and mates was made, and it is a true picture of the birds of that time—twelve years ago. This cut was used last month (May, 1907) in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN as the property of the "Hazelmere Poultry Yards" to represent the present-day Columbian Wyandottes. Strange that the present promoters of the Columbian Wyandotte should use a cut twelve years old to represent the present-day birds, but then the birds were possessed of the beautiful markings, as you can see, and were Wyandotte in type.

In 1896 I exhibited five birds at Boston Show and in September of the same year, sold my stock to F. H. Davis.

Mr. McIntosh says he began in 1896 and visited me on July 4th, at Woonsocket, R. I. This could not have been, as I did not move to Woonsocket until March, 1897. His birds could not have laid so exceedingly well in the winter of 1896, as he had none at all until 1897, and could not have made an L. B. cross in 1897.

In 1901 I again began to breed the Columbian from the original stock and have kept them pure; this year I have had egg production weighing 28 ounces for the dozen; eggs well shaped with brown shells. I have bought eggs of L. B. strain weighing 24 and 27 ounces to the dozen.

Well, well; what shall I say more? Space is precious, and "hen talk" is so peculiar. Lots of contributors guess so



W. B. Richardson, Providence, R. I.



Edgar E. McIntosh, Hope Valley, R. I.



B. M. Briggs, Woonsocket, R. I.

Wyandottes," as it was the year of the Columbian Exposition, but I did not show the birds at Chicago. That year, 1893, several articles with cuts appeared in poultry papers. This cut has since been used by prominent poultrymen with the words "Copyright" and "B. M. Briggs" scratched out.

Several poultrymen spoke highly of the breed in those days. I will quote only one: "The new breed must be handsome if anywhere near the ideal; also appropriately and euphoniously named."

In 1892 I sold eggs as far west as Michigan and as far east as Boston. In 1894 I continued to ship eggs and sold birds to some men who are still breeders of the original strain. I give a few testimonials regarding the birds of that date:

"I have not seen anything in a long time that I fancied so much."

"I think favorably of them."

"From eggs have raised 15 to now, 5 cockerels and 10 pullets, and some of them are beauties." Two months later: "I think the Columbian Wyandottes are a sure winner. They are the handsomest of the Wyandottes. My birds are doing nicely."

In December, 1894, I exhibited a few birds at Providence, R. I., and at that show sold a bird to J. W. Greene, the first Columbian Wyandotte owned in Rhode Island. The birds shown at that show were awarded premiums.

January 30-31 and February 1-2, 1895, I exhibited in

much, and imagination "runs riot." The Columbian Wyandottes are a worthy breed and the work done by several fanciers is appreciated, but what is the use of so many claims when results do not warrant them.

The Columbian Wyandottes have a bright future before them and are sure to win.

THE DEMAND FOR LAYERS

Written for The Industrious Hen.

That can best be done by beginning with laying stock. By culling non-layers severely as the flock increases will enable one to keep up a high standard of production. The Pure Food law has made an increased demand for both poultry and eggs. Here at my Bonnie View yards are being produced some of the finest layers. By a test, there is sharp rivalry between the R. I. Reds, White Rocks and White Wyandottes. My view is that by not over-forcing growth in chicks nor over-stimulating hens to lay, but following nature, you have the best constitution, the best all-purpose fowl and a good per cent. of show birds. Such birds will always lay as mine do.

R. E. TRAVIS.

The show room is the place to prove the quality of your stock. The people who buy want to know what the judge says, not what you say. You can not prepare a bird for the show room in two or three weeks.

JUDGING S. C. BROWN LEGHORN FEMALE

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY JUDGE D. M. OWEN

THERE are few varieties that judges differ more in judging than the Brown Leghorn female. While most all our judges come near agreeing on the Brown Leghorn male, they differ widely on the female, especially as to proper shade of color. Breeders who have bred this variety long enough to understand just what shades of color are required in the best specimens are often disgusted and discouraged with scores obtained on specimens sent to the shows. As it often occurs the poorest specimen in the lot will receive as high a score as the best specimen. No variety is easier judged correctly when the judge fully understands the proper shades required.

Typical Carriage.—The specimen should have an alert, active appearance, trim and neat; if back is short and body short and full, legs rather short, giving the specimen a block appearance, 1 out; if tail is carried too high or too close (whipped), $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; breast not full enough, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

Size.—If small for the variety, 1 out.

Condition.—Soiled or broken plumage, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; scaly legs, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2; roup or cold in head, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

Head.—I seldom ever find anything to cut for in this section, as the female Leghorn usually has a good head. If face is wrinkled, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; if any white in face of hens, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; white in face of pullets disqualify.

Eyes.—Should be bright red; if any other color, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$. You will very often find eyes of the female Brown Leghorn deficient in color.

Comb.—If small and rather erect in place of folding over head, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2; if coarse in texture, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; if unevenly serrated, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; too few or too many points, $\frac{1}{2}$ each. The comb should be smooth and soft in texture, large enough to stand up straight in front including first point and then folding back to rear so as the points will fall over the eye just so you can see the eye between the points as the specimen stands before you.

Wattles and Ear Lobes.—If wattles are large and coarse in texture, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; if uneven in length or torn, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; if too small, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; if ear lobes are wrinkled or too large, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; if any red, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2; if the red covers more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the surface of the lobe, disqualify.

Neck.—If short and not well arched, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; if faded yellow or straw color, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; if stripe does not come to point before reaching end of the feather or yellow lacing fails to go round end of the feather, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; if the black stripe in feather has any brown penciling in it, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$. The color of neck should be a golden brown with a black stripe in each feather, giving the neck a rayed appearance. Necks showing a faded or straw color with much penciling in stripe should be cut heavy.

Back.—Here is where the rub comes. To obtain the proper color taxes the breeder. In color it should be what I term a soft golden brown; that is, a light brown finely striped with a

dark brown. In light brown we don't mean a gray or ash color, but a brown. The two shades of brown, the light stippled with the dark, produces a soft golden brown that is the true color breeders are trying to get. The fault in color of most female Brown Leghorn backs, is too dark color, or too gray or ashy color, and often stippling or penciling too coarse. If color is too dark or too light or grayish, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; if stippling is too coarse, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; if shafting shows, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; if back is too straight, not concave, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. But I will say that very few Leghorn females are subject to any cut for shape of back, and when you find a lot of score cards of Leghorn females with backs all cut 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ for shape, you may know the judge don't fully understand his business.

Tail.—If any of the main tail feathers, except the two upper ones have any stripping of brown, cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; if tail is carried too high, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; if whipped or carried close, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

Wings.—The color of coverts should be as near that of the back as possible, the stippling of which will usually be coarser than back. You will seldom ever find a Brown Leghorn female that is not subject to a cut for color of wings. The fact is, whenever you find one with an extra fine colored back and a nice even salmon colored breast, you will find the wing coverts more or less what we call bricky in color. This bricky color goes with the soft golden brown colored backs, and you will find it hard to get a specimen scoring 95 to 96 but what is subject to a cut of 1 for red or bricky color of wing coverts. If wings are not carried well folded, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; if any gray, cut 2 to 3; and if much gray in wing I would debar from competition; for white disqualify, however small an amount the white may be, provided it is white from natural I call a cinnamon color, showing no shafting and entirely or flights disqualify.

Breast.—If not round and full, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; if too dark or too light, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; if mealy or specks, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$. I prefer in color $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; if too light, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; if fluff is too full, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. But I free of any mealy appearance.

Body and Fluff.—If too dark, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; if crooked keel bone. Following this is an editorial from *Commercial Poultry* seldom ever cut a female Leghorn for shape of body and fluff, unless it is for crooked keel bone. I have seen cards on a pen of Leghorns with all cut 1 for shape of body and fluff, when I could see nothing in shape of same to cut for.

Legs and Feet.—If too short, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; if shanks are not bright yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; if any other color than yellow or pale yellow, disqualify. Many Leghorn females are given prizes in our shows that ought to have been disqualified for color of shanks. They were white or flesh color.

I have not mentioned many points and defects in scoring the female Brown Leghorn. I have endeavored to mention the more essential ones and not get the reader complicated or mixed. There are a few and a very few real good colored female Brown Leghorns in the country, and they are valuable, and any one can easily obtain fancy prices for extra good colored Brown Leghorn females.

JUDGING BY SCORE CARDS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY ROBERT FIELDS

UPON receiving the May issue of the *INDUSTRIOUS HEN*, and reading the articles by Judge Owen and E. H. Boyd, I wish to express my views upon that much agitated subject, show judging.

This way some judges have of going along the aisle of coops with a stick in his hand and followed by an attendant with a bunch of ribbons, taking his stick and giving each bird a jab and telling the attendant to hang a ribbon up there or not, as the case may be, all this bosh and laziness is to my mind foolish and wrong.

Of course errors are made in score card judging, but, as the old adage goes, "mistakes will occur in the best regulated families," and, if I am not mistaken, more errors are made in comparison judging than by the score card method.

In comparison the majority of exhibitors do not know why they lost or won. They only received a ribbon (and often not that), not knowing the whys and wherefores of their victory or defeat.

If two specimens tie, let the judge decide which is to be the victor by weight, i. e., the heaviest bird wins (except in the case of bantams, when the lightest should predominate.)

The advocates of comparison judging point to Boston, Chicago and Madison Square Garden shows, and say they are a fit example for other aspirants to a successful show, both financially and in point of numbers. Why, don't you know that if those shows were to try score cards that they could not coop all entries? Why, a man would enter his birds just to be able to say, "They were beaten only by a fraction of a point by 'so-and-so.'" As it is, Madison Square has raised the entrance fee to an almost unreasonable price, and it made little or no difference in the number of exhibits.

Now, if you belong to some local association or are in any way connected with one of next season's shows, you would do score card judging a lot of good by working and voting for the same. Try it, and see what a successful show will be pulled off.



White Wyandotte Cock. A Fishel type. Bred and owned by J. C. Fishel & Son, Hope, Ind. See ad. on page 56.



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The Industrious Hen Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

Vol. 4 JULY, 1907 No. 2

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is issued promptly on the first of each month. It furnishes the latest and most authoritative information obtainable on all matters relating to the Poultry industry, Live Stock breeding and intensive farming. Contributions that are practical and pithy are solicited. The Editor is not responsible and does not always endorse the opinions as expressed by his contributors.

Subscribers desiring a change in address will please give the old as well as the new postoffice.

Your Address

On the wrapper or cover indicates when your subscription expires. In order not to miss a number it should be renewed one month in advance. If, after your name appears the date "Apr. 7," it means that your subscription is paid to April, 1907, and unless renewed will be discontinued after that date.

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest Poultry journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office

Not later than the 25th of the month preceding.

BREEDERS' CARDS—2½ cents a word each month for one, two or three months; 2 cents a word each month for four or more months. A 25 word card will be run six months for \$2.50, one year for \$4.50. A small cut illustrating a breeder of 25 words or more will be used for 50 cents additional. Numbers and initials count as words. Please count the words correctly and avoid delay. We keep no books with this department and cash must invariably accompany the order.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN reserves the right to reject any advertisement for cause.

President Grant M. Curtis recently investigated thoroughly the books, papers, etc., of the late Secretary T. E. Orr, of the A. P. A., and found everything in good condition. It will be pleasing to know that there is now in the treasury over \$9,000 drawing interest.

* * * *

Work toward organization of the Southern Branch of the A. P. A. is progressing nicely. Already nominating ballots have been received from nearly all old members and many new ones. A circular letter will be sent out about July 15th for the final ballot for temporary officers. If you haven't sent in your nominating ballot and application to join, do so at once so that you may receive a final ballot.

* * * *

At the coming A. P. A. meeting at Niagara Falls, August 13, a Poultry Institute will be held that will prove profitable and interesting. Among the attractive features are debates on utility and fancy poultry and color illustrations in the next Standard, poultry chalk-talk by F. L. Sewell, address illustrated by lantern slides by Prof. J. G. Rice, and many other features that will be worth a trip to Niagara. A special reduced rate on the railroads and at the hotels will be given. We hope to see several hundred Southern poultrymen take this opportunity to visit the Falls and also gain much valuable information on poultry topics. Write the editor of this paper for full program, hotel rates, and other interesting information about the coming meeting.

Caponizing is practiced in the South to a very limited extent. It is a profitable field of poultry culture that our breeders and poultry producers should cultivate more extensively. It is a good means to turn otherwise unprofitable extra cockerels into a paying investment. The markets locally do not demand capons extensively, but if enough were produced our poultry buyers would pay a fair price and ship capons to Eastern markets. Try a few capons this year as an experiment. Talk to your local produce buyer and he will doubtless pay you an extra price for what you can produce.

* * * *

The American Poultry Journal is interested in trapnesting and asks our opinion. It is true that trapnesting requires extra time and the attendant can handle fewer birds. Some trapnests are unsatisfactory, and some hens escape from the nests or refuse to use them. But is not the advantages more than overcome by the gain in information? We think so. We would not advise the trapnesting of an entire flock of laying hens where the eggs are used for market purposes only, but most assuredly it is far better for the breeder to keep fewer pens and trapnest his breeding hens. The buying public is demanding not only fine feathers, but also good egg yields. Both can be developed by using the trapnest. The development of the egg yield can only be made through the trapnest, unless individual matings are resorted to, and they are even more expense and trouble to care for than trapnest. We would say after several years experience that trapnesting, while extra labor, is distinctly worth while.

* * * *

Under the above caption appeared an article in the June issue of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN from the pen of Judge N. A. King, who, following suggestions laid down by several United States experiment stations, made statements that, while they cover a certain class of inferior goods, were not intended by any means to include all manufactured stock feed and condition powders. The analyses of the products of the leading manufacturers of this class of goods are too widely advertised, and the proprietors themselves too well known to be included in any general criticism. It is our endeavor to protect our readers against fraud of any kind, and more especially through advertisements in this journal. We guard as closely as we can their interests, by not allowing a fake advertiser in our columns, and have not only refused advertisements, but have discontinued them when we had reason to believe that they were not what they should be. We wish to reassure our readers that we have never accepted an advertisement from a firm who we did not believe intended to give their patrons a square deal. And furthermore, we will be as quick to expose one who attempts to defraud or cheat by claiming something they cannot substantiate. That there are "patent nostrums" and humbugs advertised every day, there is no doubt, but we believe that the columns of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN have been as free from them as any journal published. We can recommend heartily every advertiser we carry, and believe they are offering to the public honest goods.

Third Annual Poultry Show

The first steps for the third annual show of the East Tennessee Poultry Association, which is to be held the second week in January, 1908, have been taken. Chairman E. E. Carter, of the executive committee, has notified R. P. Williams, the secretary, that he has appointed the following committees for the third annual show. The secretary has sent each member a notice, and later the committees will be called together by their respective chairmen and take up the work of the third annual show of the East Tennessee Poultry Association. The committees are as follows:

Advertising, Cash Specials and Printing—J. C. White, J. H. Henderson, R. P. Williams, S. M. Cooper, John A. McMillan and John T. Oates.

School Tickets—John L. Faulkner.

Hall Committee—R. P. Williams and R. B. Ragsdale.

Coops and Ribbons—Sam M. Cooper, John E. Jennings and Chas. M. Emory.

New Members—J. A. Dinwiddie, C. P. Hale, T. L. Bayne, A. W. Prather and Geo. Simcox.

This will be the third show that the association has given and the committees will endeavor to secure larger and better prizes and make it the best and largest show in the state. Not only will East Tennessee be here with the birds, but many are expected from the adjoining states. This is the first announcement of the committee through the official organ of the association, THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

R. P. WILLIAMS, Sec. Ex. Com.

DRAWN VS. UNDRAWN POULTRY

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY T. L. BAYNE

I NOTICED an inquiry from a Canadian subscriber on the above question, which put me on inquiry. I confess that, in common with the majority, I had always supposed that drawn poultry kept longer and better than when undrawn. We were all wrong. The Morristown Cold Storage Company, which last year shipped 156 carloads of dressed poultry, seemed to be a good place to find out.

Mr. Grubb, of that company, courteously gave me the desired information and the accompanying report of the Health Department of Washington, D. C. He informed me that since 1892 his company has handled all their dressed poultry undrawn, as they found that way the healthiest, cleanest and best keeping.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
February 24, 1894.

Hon. Commissioners of the District of Columbia.
SIRS:—I have the honor to forward herewith the report of Chemist Hird, of this department, relative to the subject of drawn and undrawn poultry, and beg to invite attention thereto. This test was made at a time when, I freely confess, a strong prejudice against the sale of undrawn poultry existed in my mind.

Judging from this exhaustive experiment, I am of the opinion that it would be impossible for the meat to become tainted as the result of the non-removal of the entrails until after a considerable period, or until such a time as the poultry shall have begun to show signs of decomposition. The fact, therefore, is this: Undrawn poultry will keep much longer than the drawn. I am informed that much of the poultry is shipped to Washington from a considerable distance. Were the dealers compelled to sell only drawn poultry, there would be a greater danger to the community from the sale of unwholesome meat than now exists through the sale of undrawn poultry.

It also becomes possible to tell from an examination of the internal organs, whether or not the poultry has been afflicted with disease, which is a strong point in favor of undrawn poultry.

There should be an ordinance or regulation positively prohibiting the sale of poultry that has not been kept from food for at least twenty-four hours before killing. All undrawn poultry without empty crops, should be condemned as unfit for food.

Yours respectfully,
C. M. HAMMETT, M. D., Health Officer.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
February 19, 1904.

Dr. C. M. Hammett, Health Officer.
DEAR SIR:—I submit herewith a report of my investigation of the question of "drawn versus undrawn" poultry.

The two turkeys which were made the subject of my investigation were killed February 5th, 11 a. m.

Original weight of each turkey, twelve and one-half pounds.

Weight of dressed turkey, nine and one-quarter pounds.

Weight of undressed turkey, twelve and one-quarter pounds.

It will thus be seen that the dressed turkey lost three pounds by that operation.

Both turkeys were in excellent condition when they reached the Health Officer and were very fine specimens of their kind.

They were hung up the morning of the 5th in a room where the temperature was about that of the outside air, and remained until the 16th, a period of about ten days.

February 12th, the first change was noticed, there being a faint odor perceptible from the drawn turkey, while the undrawn showed no evidence of any change.

February 13, drawn turkey, marked stale odor; juice beginning to drip out. Undrawn turkey, no apparent change.

February 14, drawn turkey odor considerably increased. Undrawn, no apparent change.

February 15, the flesh was removed from breast of both turkeys and kept entirely separate. The meat of the drawn turkey gave forth a strong disagreeable odor, while that from the undrawn seemed to be perfectly sweet and fresh, no apparent decomposition having taken place. The juices of the meat were then tested with litmus paper, after which the meat was digested for twenty-four hours with cold water. It was then filtered from the solution and the extract examined. The result clearly showed that decomposition had commenced in the meat taken from the drawn turkey, while that from the undrawn showed no such evidence.

February 15, both turkeys were now laid open.

The drawn turkey was found to be in a bad state of decomposition, while the undrawn turkey was found to be in excellent condition, not the slightest decomposition being observable.

The intestines were normal in appearance, as were also the liver and heart, showing evidently that the bird had previously enjoyed good health.

It may be well to state here the only diseases of poultry that there is reason to believe may prejudice the flesh is fowl cholera. In such cases the meat is redder than usual, the liver probably softer, and the heart speckled with red spots often inside and out, while the intestines will be inflamed with red spots or livid patches.

The fat of the turkeys was also examined, which in the case of the drawn turkey was soft and watery, while in the undrawn it was found to be firm and hard.

As a matter of fact, after having been kept ten days, the undrawn turkey was still fit for food, while the drawn turkey had for several days previous to this been filling the room with its foul odor.

It should be noticed in connection with this, however, that the undrawn turkey had been penned up without food for twenty-four hours previous to being killed, so that it was entirely empty so far as any food or fecal matter was concerned. In addition to this the internal organs were in as good a state of preservation as one would expect to find in a turkey just killed. Very respectfully,
(Signed):

J. D. HIRD.



This Cockerel headed first pen at Hagerstown, Md., in competition with the world's best. Bred and owned by J. F. Childress, White Leghorn Specialist, Sweetwater, Tenn.

McCULLOUGH'S POULTRY POINTERS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY PLUMMER McCULLOUGH

JUNE is one of the most pleasant months of the year. In Pennsylvania we are getting ready to harvest the hay, oats, wheat, etc. (That is, my neighbors are.) It keeps me busy running my legs off after chicks. June is a very busy month for the poultryman. Caring for the young stock, hatching chicks, fighting lice, etc., keeps him on the go from daylight till dark. Oh, yes, we always hatch some chicks in June. I know that some breeders claim that June chicks don't pay, but they always paid us well, and we intend to hatch all we can in June. In fact, I think June one of the very best months of the year to hatch chicks. Look up the winners at the big winter shows and you will find as a rule just as many of the blue ribbon winners were hatched in June as any other month. They are usually a little too late for fall shows, but they make good ones for late January, and easily February shows, and if given proper care will make excellent breeders for next spring. Last fall I saw a June hatch Barred Rock pullet that took first over a March hatched pullet that was from the same breeder. She was much smaller, to be sure, but her plumage was much superior. Why? There's the question. Now for some reason the plumage of June and even July hatched birds shows off much better and is much better than those hatched in March and April. One reason for this is that the plumage of a March hatched bird is past ripening when the January shows take place, and the June birds are just the age when their plumage is at the very best. I know of a Barred Rock breeder who is a "big winner" at Madison Square, New York, who said he hatched a great many of his winners in June and July. This alone, I think, proves that June chicks pay. Some people claim that the plumage of a March or April bird never is as rich as those hatched in June. Well, this really sounds reasonable. Take a bird hatched in March or April and the greater part of their primary feathers are grown in June, July and August—our three hottest months. Very hot sun is supposed to be very effective to the growing and ripening plumage of young birds. Take Barred Rocks and I notice that the early hatched pullets have a duller plumage than the ones hatched later. They also often have a brownish tinge to the feathers. This greatly spoils the looks of a bird and lessens its value as a show bird or breeder. The cockerels often have a great deal of brass in them if they are hatched so that the feathers ripen in the very hottest

months. It also effects the white varieties, especially the male birds. In fact, I believe it hurts the plumage more or less of most any variety. I think I hear some one say: "Oh, pshaw; this is all humbuggery, theory and just guess work," but it's not. I have bred Barred Rocks and will say the best ones I ever raised were hatched in June. The best White Rocks I ever raised were hatched in June, and I have watched it dozens of times and the June hatched birds most always have the best plumage. Their plumage is grown through September, October and November, after the hottest weather is over. Now, dear reader, don't mistake me and think that I insinuate that there is no good birds hatched in March and April. Oh, no. I don't mean that. We all know that there are thousands of good birds hatched early. Yes, real early; but I am trying to convince you that there are some good ones hatched in June and July also, in spite of some people's contrary ideas. It will pay you to try a few late chicks and see for yourself if they don't pay you well. Now is a very good time to buy a first-class breeding pen cheap. Breeders need the room and feed for their chicks and will sell some of their old birds at just one-half their real value. These birds have usually been used as breeders and are good birds in every way and can be bought now much cheaper than they can be bought next fall. If you will need a pen of birds for next year's breeding I would certainly advise you to buy them now, as you can save money by doing so. Well, friends, how about those chicks? Are they growing? I hope so. Keep them free from lice, feed regular and "just enough," provide shade and keep them comfortable and they will grow like weeds. Coal ashes thrown around over the ceilings, roosts, etc., will help to keep the lice down. Use insect powder freely. Don't put too many chicks in a brooder. Remember that these brooders that are supposed to hold 100 will not hold over 50 right, and often not over 25. I really think 50 is enough in one brooder, but I have put 70. Crowding is a very serious piece of work in the chicken business. Don't have too many in one place.

Mr. Breeder, you can afford to sell a few of your old breeders, now, as you are about done hatching, and you can afford to sell them at nearly one-half their real value. Better sell them and give their room to the young stock. Remember the water vessels and take good care of the old birds as well as the young stock this hot weather, and this fall you will be blessed with a flock of fowls that will make you smile to look at.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS AND THE NEW STANDARD WEIGHT

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY GEORGE A. NORTHP

QUITE a number of articles from the pens of breeders for whom I have the greatest respect, but with whom I am obliged to differ, have appeared in the journals from time to time, setting forth the incorrect idea that the new standard weights have been detrimental to the best interests of Single Comb Black Minorcas, and that many of the best qualities of this breed have been sacrificed by trying to breed to the higher standard weights. Many leading Minorca breeders have seen the fallacy of this theory and have urged me to write my views on the subject for publication.

From careful reading of the articles mentioned I am convinced that the writers are laboring under a mistaken idea of the import of the standard on this point, as well as its practical application. Because the standard weight has been raised one pound per bird they seem to think that it encourages breeding larger Black Minorcas than we have been accustomed to do, while in reality the reverse of this is true. The old standard, by which the lower schedule of weights was in force, said: "All other requirements being equal, the largest bird must be given the preference," thus advocating unlimited size. The best Black Minorcas as we have found them in the show room, since before they were admitted to the American standard in 1888, have averaged from one to two pounds heavier than the old standard requirements. The object of raising the standard weight was to make it nearer to the actual average weight of the birds as seen on exhibition. This was the more necessary because the policy of the general instructions in the new standard was to confine breeders nearer to fixed weights

to the end that nearer uniform size in the same variety might prevail. The new standard says: "All other points being equal, the bird nearest standard weight shall be awarded the prize," and makes it the more emphatic for large birds in another place as follows: "If both specimens are over-weight, yet have an equal score, the one nearest standard weights shall be awarded the prize." Hence the new standard weight for Black Minorca cock being nine pounds, a cock weighing eight and one-quarter pounds wins over a ten-pound cock, all other points being equal, while according to the old standard a ten-pound cock could win over all cocks of equal scores, weighing less than himself down to eight pounds. Nearly all the best Black Minorcas which we see on exhibition would lose for over-weight according to this, if the standard weights were changed back to the old weights; beside, we would be going farther away from the size of the first Minorcas which were imported to America, notwithstanding all that has been written to the contrary. An article written by Mr. Henry Hales has been published in the American Black Minorca Club's catalogue, in which he says that in looking over the Black Minorca exhibits from year to year, especially at New York and Boston this year, he does not see that the largest are any larger than the Black Minorcas which he kept in the early Seventies. Twenty-one years ago I imported twenty birds, all of which were up to the standard weights of the present time. These birds were prize winners and were bred by Mr. John Hopkins, Bridgewater, England, who was then the most successful Black Minorca fancier in Europe. One

cock in this lot, Hopkins' Champion, weighed ten pounds, and had won more honors in England than any other Minorca of his time, including two silver cups and two special prizes at Crystal Palace. Those same large imported birds layed as large and as white eggs as have ever been seen, and their progeny today are fully equaling them in all respects.

Recently it is getting to be a stereotyped phrase that large Minorcas are awkward and clumsy, but this is far from being proven by their actual appearance. On the other hand some of the smallest Black Minorcas we see are both awkward and clumsy. Almost invariably the smaller birds are those which are farthest away from the correct Minorca type. They generally carry high tails and have short backs and stubbed legs. Another noticeable fact is that Minorcas today are more popular than ever before in their existence, and that they have made their greatest gain since the new standard weights were adopted. This was to be expected because the new weights were nearer to the majority of Minorcas as we find them in the show rooms throughout America.

Now American Minorcas have great prestige in all foreign countries, while only a few years ago England enjoyed nearly all of the foreign trade, and it seems to me that it would be folly for us to take the risk of losing what we have gained, by taking a step backward.

With standard weights as they now are and birds bred to them, we have proven over and over again that Minorcas are the greatest layers of large white eggs and undisputedly the largest non-sitting fowls.

Minorcas stand now in a class by themselves, but to lower their standard weights, and breed them accordingly, we drop

them at once into competition with all the Leghorns and rob Minorcas of one distinctive quality which is making them popular now, beside we would be encroaching on the rights of Leghorn breeders. For Leghorns have a place distinctively their own which they are admirably fitted to fill, viz., to please a class of people who admire their sprightly appearance and graceful curves and appreciate their laying qualities, while the Black Minorcas delight us with a much larger well-proportioned body showing an equally beautiful contour made up of straight lines and graceful slopes, and satisfy our ambition to produce the largest number and largest size of eggs possible, both in summer and winter.

Another evidence of the growing popularity of Single Comb Black Minorcas is that the American Black Minorca Club has more than doubled in membership in the past year, and present indications are that it will double again soon.

All that can be said in favor of lowering the standard weights of Minorcas is that it will permit smaller birds to win the prizes and cause the Minorca classes in our shows to diminish in numbers of birds by shutting out many of the fine large birds which it is the delight of the true Minorca fancier to breed.

When the position is correctly understood by Minorca breeders I am sure they will not desire to have the standard weights reduced, and were I to predict the future of Black Minorcas, judging by the past and the present, I would say that their prospects for increasing in popular favor were never so good as now, and I have perfect confidence that they are not in danger of injurious breeding at the hands of the true fanciers, under the present standard.

COMPARISON OR SCORE CARD JUDGING

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY F. S. BULLINGTON

REVIEWING the able article of Judge Marshall in April HEN, I was indeed glad to see this matter of judging by score card or comparison come up. Speaking myself from my experiences of about fifteen years, during which time I have been exhibiting at many of the large shows, both North and South, also as a show secretary, and furthermore as judge at several of our smaller shows where I have officiated, as an exhibitor I always have preferred comparison judging, firmly believing that my stock and fowls would then get their just dues and proper place. For, in comparison judging a fowl is able to hold up in shape, keep in better feather, and be more pleasing and certainly more quickly passed upon, and it is not often, when there is a good judge that the awards are not placed on the proper specimens. The score card I have not found of much value to me, and I really became disgusted with them, speaking personally, several years ago, 1903 and 1904, I then, during the months of November and January, made two exhibits, and I will add, under different judges, but both men of national reputation, and the shows were large ones, of several of my fowls. Both shows were by score card. Illustrating two instances particular, one a hen, a good one, scored under one judge 94½, and, at the other show, being in if anything better condition, was scored 87½, a difference of seven points. Another was a cockerel, at the first show was given a score of 87½, and at the other, the same cockerel scored 92½. Note how these scores run, one went lower and the other higher, other fowls scored along in same percentage, showing the judges knew something about their business. Now again I have had several scores at shows coming one week after the other and the difference in the scores would be anywhere from two to five points.

I am sure there are many other exhibitors that have had the same differences as I have. I do know of one instance in score card scoring that was really remarkable to me. This occurred at our last State show, held here in Richmond, January 22-26, when Judge George O. Brown, through error, in having the same fowls brought twice to him, scored a pen of S. C. White Leghorns twice. Three of the birds scored identically the same, one within ½ point and the other within one point. This is an unusual occurrence in my judgment. Now speaking from a show secretary's and State association secretary, I will say that in comparison judging, with the proper kind of cooping and tagging, the judging can be more systematically carried on, besides having the awards finished earlier and the ribbons up in considerably less time than by score card, thereby giving the exhibitor something to work on. And then again it obviates that nuisance of ties so trying to

the show secretary and superintendent, for nine times out of ten the other fellow will think he has been the victim of favoritism, even though following out the awards by the standard ruling. Then again in comparison judging the premiums can be paid and the work over in practically no time, when by score card it takes time and expense to send out, with danger of loss before mail, and afterwards much correspondence is entailed by possible errors in additions or answering questions about other cards. Score card judging I do believe is good, when properly applied, and to the new beginner it helps him, but few beginners are able to fathom out the score card by sections. But show them an ideal drawing and they grasp the idea of perfection and can notice defects at once.

At our last show here we had by ballot the selection of how our show was to be judged, and the score card won by two votes, and when the show came on there was at least four of the score card advocates that did not exhibit. Judging a show personally I much prefer the comparison system, for as I have said earlier in this article, I truly believe the best specimen gets the proper award, and there is no hereafter of changes or ties, etc.

I hope this discussion will be carefully gone over in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, and then later we can take up methods of other improvements in our shows.

The demand for labor on poultry farms is, of course, strictly limited and is confined almost entirely to experienced workers, although on the large establishments a large number of men and women are employed in plucking, dressing and packing, and if this is not skilled labor it is something akin to it and is not the kind of work a person could take to without some experience and practice. There is a good opportunity for young men who are prepared to undergo a thorough training in the management of fancy stock. This branch offers good reward for workers, and progress is made in it entirely through merit. Wages run up to \$30 and board per month.

How were your hatches last spring and summer? Have as many hatches as a year or so ago, or were they worse than ever? It has been said that the average hatch this year was the worst for many years, and all on account of the warm weather we had during the winter. Let this be a lesson to you. If you force egg production in winter your hatches will not be as good the following spring as if you had let your birds take a little rest. A good plan is to force a few hens—those that we do not care to breed from—and hold back those hens that we expect to breed our prize winners from.



By Charles J. Pilling, of Lansdowne, Pennsylvania

There are two distinct benefits to be derived from caponizing. First: The quality of the meat is so vastly improved that the size of the capon is not only nearly double (Fig. 1.) in weight, but the value per pound is also nearly double over the ordinary rooster. Second: By retaining only the very best of the roosters for breeding purposes and caponizing the balance, it becomes much easier and more certain of improving the quality of the flock. These two reasons particularly apply to the farmer and poultryman than to the fancier, because the farmer and poultryman every winter carry through at a loss more cockerels than are needed for breeding.

The two questions about caponizing that are most generally asked are the following: First: Can I easily do it myself? Second: What is the best time to caponize? Answering the first question, the writer would say that in conversation with many caponizers, he finds that the operation, after it is learned, takes from three to five minutes, depending upon the expertness of the operator and the kind of tools he uses. One of the most expert operators that we have had the pleasure of talking with says that he can caponize at the rate of sixty per hour, provided another fowl is ready for him as soon as he has finished the preceding one. In our opinion, none of our readers can expect to caponize at this speed, and there is really no use in trying to do so, but three to five minutes to a fowl is plenty of time and is considered a fair speed for the average caponizer.

In answer to the second question, the time to caponize depends more upon the size than upon the age. The average rooster should be about two and one-half to three months old. The rooster that is too young is rather difficult to caponize and after he becomes too old,

or take care of his implements. To this class of people we do not recommend caponizing. Then comes along some other man who says caponizing is too cruel. This man has probably never seen caponizing performed or he would notice just as soon as the fowl is caponized he begins to eat and drink just the same as before, going about the yard as though nothing had happened. The operation of caponizing is not as cruel or painful to them as any one of the hundred fights (Fig. 2) they would get into if they were not caponized.

It will be found that by caponizing the surplus young roosters and keeping them, mind you, not until they are three or four months older, but until fully matured, their value in many instances is doubled. We do not mean

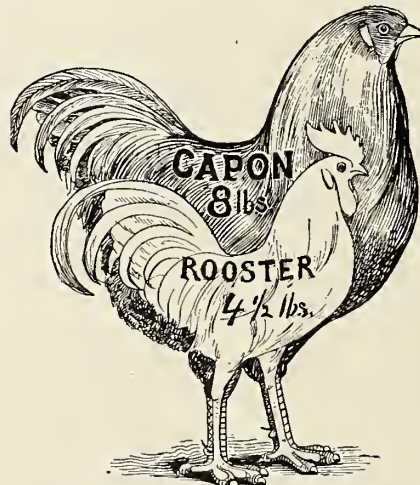


Fig. 1. Comparison Between Capon and Rooster.

that the weight is actually double, but we do mean that the weight, combined with extra value of capon meat, makes the fowl nearly double its former value. The larger the capon the more per pound he is worth, and as capons are good foragers, devoting all their time to eating, digesting and growing, they become an additional source of large revenue to the poultry raiser.

After selecting a good set of tools, and this is just as important as to have other good tools and implements for farm and garden work, pick out a clear day and then get your chicken catcher, which every poultry raiser should have and is illustrated (Fig. 5).

By the use of this catcher the fowl is easily caught. Select one or two young roosters that will make good broilers, kill them and try to caponize. The reason we suggest this is because, like every other work, the beginner feels somewhat clumsy and perhaps a little nervous at first. You can take all the time you want on this first caponizing lesson. After you are

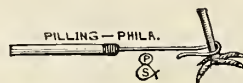


Fig. 5. Chicken Catcher.

through, they are just as good for cooking as though you had not tried to caponize them. Do not be discouraged if you have not quickly succeeded this, your first time, but after you have done it two or three times it will be surprising to see how much nearer an expert you become each time.

Another advantage in becoming an expert caponizer is that such a person can make from

\$5.00 to \$15.00 per day as a professional caponizer for their neighbors.

If you caponize your own fowls, you can also do it for the entire neighborhood or county, not only getting the profit, but also assisting the neighbors in making more money from their poultry. Do not be afraid of causing an overstock of capons, for the demand always exceeds the supply. Just think, the first fifty or sixty fowls caponized for your neighbors will more than pay for the caponizing set, and all work done after that will be profit.

The demand for capons is increasing enormously all over the country. Do not be misled by the word Philadelphia capon. This simply means that the very highest grade of capon, whether raised in Pennsylvania, Maine or California, is called Philadelphia capon because it



Fig. 2. Capons Never Do This.

is an extra fine bird. The supply does not keep up with the demand, and in consequence, the finest trade in the large cities sometimes pay as high as thirty-five cents per pound because they are so scarce. Of course, the usual price is from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound for the largest capons.

Male calves and lambs are castrated because castration makes them better food, and for exactly the same reason all cockerels not needed for breeding purposes should be caponized. The tender, delicate quality of young chicken flesh is continued, but it becomes, if possible, more tender after caponizing, very much richer and of a very delicate flavor. The capon stores in fat so that when he is cooked, this fat seems to blend with the meat, giving it a most delicious flavor. The flesh of bulls, rams and roosters is liable to be very dry, stringy and muscular, whereas castrating when young makes the growth of not only a larger quantity, but of a very decidedly delicate, and superior quality of flesh, and for this the very highest prices are paid.

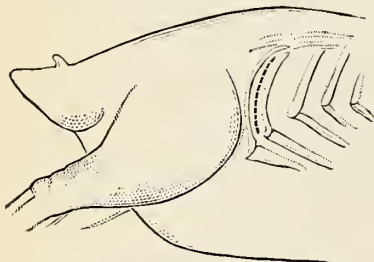


Fig. 3. Dotted Lines Show Where Incision Should be Made Between First and Second Ribs.

there is less chance of success, therefore the right time is the few weeks that he is changing from the gawky chick to the rooster.

It is astonishing how little is known about capons. Hundreds of well informed people seem to think that the capon is some particular breed, perhaps some novelty or some freak. They do not seem to know that the nations of Europe, noted for their strict economy, have been caponizing for hundreds of years and in many instances these foreigners do it with the crudest tools.

Shakespeare in his play "As You Like It" speaks of capon as follows:

"And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd."

American ingenuity has perfected easy-to-use tools for caponizing, so that it is far easier to perform the simple operation now than ever before.

A small cut is made between the last two ribs (Fig. 3), well up towards the back, and the testicles may be taken out either with the twisting scoop or canula (Fig. 4).

Of course, in every neighborhood we have a Mr. Lazy Bones, who says that he cannot have the bother of capons; you will also find that this same individual does not have time to cultivate his ground, keep up his fences,

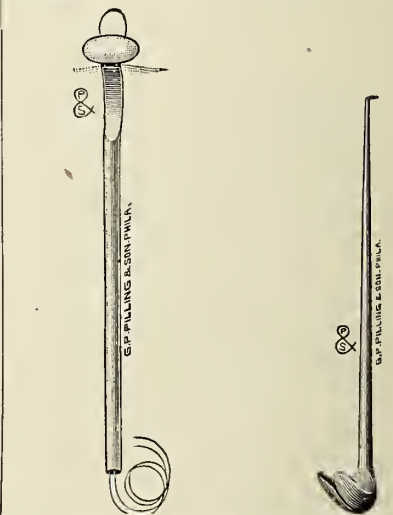


Fig. 4. Canula and Twisting Scoop.

A good set of capon tools may be bought for about \$2.50. This may seem a little high, but do not try to caponize with cheap tools, remembering that, in the long run, the best are the cheapest. This is especially true of instruments, under which caponizing tools may be classed.

To sum up the whole matter of caponizing, we would say that any live, wide-awake farmer or poultryman or his son can easily add caponizing to his poultry business and increase his profits from one hundred to five hundred dollars per year, depending upon the size of the flock; if he cares to buy additional roosters and caponize them, so much more may be added to his profits.

Buy your tools from a reputable maker, read the directions carefully and then make money.



TURKEY DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, MULBERRY, TENN., TO WHOM INQUIRIES SHOULD BE MADE. ALL QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THIS DEPARTMENT THROUGH THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

White Holland Turkeys

Of the forty varieties of thoroughbred fowls that I have had experience with, I have found the White Holland turkey most valuable, none more hardy, more easily handled, nor more remunerative. I have frequently been asked: Are they a hardy breed? It will suffice to say that out of 170 poults hatched last season 150 were brought to maturity. We keep from twenty to twenty-four choice hens for breeders, to which we mate three of the best males we can get, all run at large on the farm and have every advantage nature can give. We have never failed to get a good hatch in this way. When they begin laying they are driven into the drive-way of the barn at 9 a. m. and turned out at 5 p. m. Nests are provided in the barn, and they lay their eggs, and they are no further trouble. Soon they become accustomed to their nests and are no more trouble. One advantage in this method is that there is no scarching for nests, another is that orders for eggs can be filled easily and promptly with fresh eggs just from the nest. No crows or dogs feast on our White Holland eggs. When the hens become broody we set what we want of the flock, and they are transferred to the barn loft, where they are cared for until they hatch. They are given fifteen eggs each, and we seldom fail on a good hatch. The rest of the flock are broken up and retained for layers as before. When poults hatch, they are taken with their mother into a large pasture field, where they are put down and are fed three times a day for three weeks; afterwards, two times is sufficient. They are never yarded or cooped, but are given natural freedom of the field. White Holland hens are great mothers, and will care for their young. In our years of breeding by this method we have never had a little Turk drowned in the rain or dew, and seldom one bothered with lice. We never use chicken hens or incubators and brooders in raising turkeys, as they are both uncertain factors in successful turkey raising. As soon as poults are a month old they are taught to come home at night and roost in large catalpa trees, which stand in our barn yard. These are turkey trees, as twelve months in the year they are the roosting place for our flock; the young are then practically no more trouble. By Thanksgiving young toms weigh from sixteen to twenty pounds, hens ten to fourteen pounds. At this time we select our best young stock to supply customers for the Thanksgiving market. They are beautiful when dressed, and are eagerly sought by people who want a grand Thanksgiving dinner. We have never failed to obtain the top of the market in either New York or Chicago, and have received 1/2 to 1c above market for some consignments. Another good feature of White Holland as market turkeys is that we always save the feathers, which readily bring 50 to 60c per pound for body, and 25c for tail and pointers. The feathers from the average White Holland will bring about 35c. Multiply this by 100 and you will have \$35.00 advantage over other breeds, which is no small item. Although the Standard makes them the smallest breed of turkeys, we say that few breeders of any breed will raise 100 and place them on the Thanksgiving market with better weights than those quoted above.

Another good feature is their laying qualities. We have had White Holland hens hatch and rear two broods in a season, and hatch a third before frost. In fact, they will lay from early spring until late in autumn, will usually lay in the barn or in barrels or boxes near the house, if let run at large. We would not intrust chicken hens with the care of poults, as they are apt to become infected with lice and are robbed of the freedom and natural elements of the field. Turkeys do not do well around the house or confined to coops or boxes.

When cared for by their natural mother, they grow larger, healthier and mature quick-

er. White Hollands are easily bred to standard requirements with good breeding stock. No trouble will be had to bring them up to and above standard weight. In type they are uniform; in color pure white. Surely this great and beautiful breed is coming to the front and is destined to become the popular turkey for the farmer and the fancier, and the crowning morsel of the Thanksgiving feast.—P. S. Mahoney in Poultry Tribune.

FOR SALE

WHITE WYANDOTTES S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Have twenty finely marked cockerels—can mate you some choice pens. Eggs in season from selected yards, bred for size, carriage, standard markings, eggs.

THOROUGHbred O. I. C. HOGS JERSEY CATTLE

Reasonable prices. Square dealing
WM. THOMAS, Route 3, Sweetwater, Tenn.

MANCHESTER POULTRY YDS.

H. B. LANSDEN & SON, Prop'r's
MANCHESTER, TENN.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS (Exclusively)



Our yards for this season contain the majority of the first and second prize winners in Charleston, Columbia, Birmingham, and Nashville. We are head-quarters for the best.

Eggs from three grand pens, \$5,
\$3 and \$2 per 15.

No incubator or open free range eggs.
All high class special matings. Try
us if you are after good stuff.

THE OIL THAT'S RIGHT

Is the only kind you should use in your incubators and brooders. Many chicks are killed by the deadly fumes from ill-smelling, gummed-up, smoky lamps.

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"Goliath," at 19 months old, weighed 48 lbs., scored 97 1/2 points, won first prize at Nashville show, January, 1906; also two specials for largest fowl in show. I also won 4th hen and 4th pullet, score 95 points. At North Alabama show, December, 1905, I won 1st on yearling cock "Goliath," 2nd on yearling hen, special \$5.00 on pair, 1st on cockerel, 1st on pullet, special \$5.00 on young pair. Goliath heads my flock of breeding females, 1906, six of which are daughters of "Jumbo Jim," the 47 pound, 18 months old tom that won 2nd prize at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. I also have 1st and 2nd prize winning pullets at Columbia, Tenn., in my flock. I carry B. P. R. chickens of best prize winning blood—Bradley Bros. and Sid Conger strain direct. Young and old stock for sale. Patronage solicited and everything guaranteed as represented. For further information address

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WATER FOWLS

A Chat About Geese

There is no kind of poultry so easy for the farmer's wife to raise as geese, for they require so little care after they are hatched.

But it is generally understood that men do not like geese because they talk so much. Geese are like women, they will have the last word, and when you call dinner they are sure to answer. But I do not feel annoyed by them, and will tell you my method for raising and caring for the young goslings. For good results you must have good breeding stock. The gander should be two years old, matched with two geese not younger than two years. They can be six years old and have good results, for older the geese are the better breeders they make; but the Ganders are not profitable to keep when they are over five years old. Care should be taken not to let them get too fat during the winter, for if they are, the eggs will not be fertile. They do not require a very warm place; in fact, they do better to shift for themselves a greater part of the time. I turn mine in the yard with the stock, and they are in a better condition for use in the spring, and I have better luck with the goslings. They should begin to lay the middle of March. If I wish the geese to keep on laying I set the eggs under hens, but set one goose at the same time if I wish, but if not, I raise them very nicely with the hen; then they can be made to lay two or three litters of eggs. I know of forty goslings being raised from two geese this year. They were pastured like cattle and were very little trouble to the owner after starting them to growing. When the goslings hatch, leave them in the nest until strong. If the hen is kind and not restless they do much better than to take them out of the nest and wrap them in flannel, but I have taken them out of the nest and had good success with them. I once owned a goose that when she was hatching she would not sit down on her eggs until the goslings were taken out of her nest, then she sat quietly until more hatched. When the goslings are all out and are strong, if it is warm and dry, I take them to a grassy spot where I have built a yard, or runway, and put them in a coop if I put them with a hen, if with the goose I put her down in the yard, and I feed the old goose, but I do not feed the goslings until thirty-six hours, as the yolk of the egg supplies all the nourishment that is needed. For their first feed I give them a little oatmeal sprinkled on their backs. By sprinkling it on their backs I can easily teach them to eat. They are very little trouble after that. I keep them in the yard three or four days and then turn them out to go where they wish, giving them plenty of fresh water to drink, and turning them in a sheltered place at night and always getting them under cover when it rains, for a hard rain will kill goslings. They are not subject to any disease of any kind, and one can just see them grow every day.

The Emden and Toulouse are the writers' choice. They are very satisfactory on the market and very interesting to raise.—D. C. Bromaghim in *Poultry World*.

The Duck

A sandy soil is best suited for ducks.

Ducks, like geese, make their own nests.

Duck eggs over a week old rarely hatch well.

It takes about two and a half years to fully mature a duck.

Never suddenly change the bill of fare of laying ducks, as it will cripple the egg yield.

Two or three times a week shake up the bedding in the duck pens, separating the manure from the unsoiled bedding.

There should be a trough of cracked oyster shells constantly before the ducks, and in addition sand or chick-sized grit should be mixed with the mash.

Ducks require more bulky food than do chickens or turkeys. Steamed clover hay, green food, turnips or potatoes should be mixed up with the bran. The roots should be well cooked and mashed.

When hatching duck eggs under hens the young should be removed as soon as dry, as they become restless and the hen often in her excitement treads on them. Hens do not make good mothers, as they are more of a roaming disposition, and the ducklings, being weak in the legs, cannot keep up this activity, and in consequence, the young die from exhaustion.

Contrary to all former notions, bathing water is not strictly necessary for duck culture, but where the breeding ducks can have access to it, they will gain needed exercise and keep in better breeding condition. But growing ducklings should not be allowed to bathe, especially if intended for market. They grow much faster if kept out of water, and if properly fed, will, at ten weeks of age, average ten pounds to the pair.

Indian Runner Ducks

Written for The Industrious Hen.

Keep the ducklings in the shade during the hot weather. It pays to give them the best of care. A party from Indiana informs me that they can readily dispose of all of the eggs from a large flock of Indian Runners, at 50 cents per dozen, among the wealthy class in Chicago. You can not afford to let them go with improper care when they are so hardy, if given proper kind of feed, grit, etc. Bread moistened with milk is excellent feed for the first four days. After that gradually change to a mash consisting of the following: Three measures middlings, four measures bran, three fresh cut clover or rye, five per cent of grain food beef scrap, five per cent of grain food coarse sand.

Feed four times daily and their growth will be so rapid you will soon be an enthusiastic duck grower.

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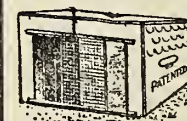
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BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Address all communications for this Department, or concerning the Boys' National Poultry Club, to ROBERT G. FIELDS, 33 Caruthers Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

Publications for Boys

\$4.25 American Boy, M.; Little Forks' Magazine, M.; Youth's Companion, M.; Industrious Hen, all for one year\$2.80

A Scaly Leg Cure

The scaly condition of a fowl's leg is caused by a minute parasite burrowing beneath the fowl's leg.

This causes much discomfort to the fowl, and in the worst cases proves fatal to the health and usefulness of the bird. I have used kerosene, lard, etc., for a cure of this bad disease, but with poor success. The kerosene and lard mixture should be applied persistently to effect a permanent cure, and this is very inconvenient, especially with a large flock.

The most satisfactory remedy I have ever tried is as follows:

Get 5 cents worth of naphthalene flakes and dissolve in kerosene oil. Dip the fowl's leg in this, being very careful not to get any of it on the skin, as it will blister. Do this for a couple of times, and you will find that the scales can be easily rubbed off. In a few days repeat, and the legs will be smooth and clean. It is also a good plan to paint the roost with the same mixture.

If the naphthalene flakes cannot be procured at your druggist's, get common moth balls and pound them to a fine powder.

If this disease appears in your flock, stamp it out, as it is contagious and harmful.—Archie E. Vandervoort, N. Y.

Since the membership bill has passed, most of the boys have cheerfully paid their dues and are getting more to do so. Most of us heartily endorse this bill and are more than glad to see the Club progressing so.

Still, there are a few who hold back for some reason or another. Now, don't be one of these. Send in your fee at once, and see how much better you will feel. Remember, the Club is in need of money, and your fee would greatly help us.

During the next month (July) to all those who have paid up their dues, the Club, through the secretary, will give out a large number of plans of dry food hoppers. Just write to me, enclosing stamp, and I will forward you one by return mail. This is the first of a series of plans to be given out during the year—a different plan to be given each month.

ROBT. G. FIELDS, Sec. Treas.

Hints

(Under this head will be given every month a few topics which may be useful to the boys. Only exceedingly good ones will be published. If you know of any I will be pleased to publish them in this column of the Boys' Department.)

It is of more importance to know a bird's breeding than what it will score.

Never keep birds for breeding purposes which are hatched later than June 1.

You should have one large brooder for every fifty eggs of your incubator's capacity.

A bird that has been line bred for years generally gives his "stamp" on the progeny.

The worst kickers are those who try to get the best of some honest person and fail.

My Experience with Incubators and Brooders

I first started to raising poultry in the fall of 1905. I was then 13 years of age. My brother had some B. P. Rocks and he gave them to me. About January, 1906, he got interested in poultry again, and we bought a 150 Chas. A. Cyphers incubator. My brother ran it two times that spring and got right good hatches. In April I sold the B. P. Rocks and bought 50 Buff Orpington eggs. We put them in the incubator, took out about fifteen unfertile and hatched about twenty chicks. We put 100 other eggs in to fill the incubator, but we did not get but 66 chicks from this bunch. We put the chicks in a brooder, and when they were about four days old, the lamp exploded and burned them up. We did not run our incubator any more that season. Last fall my

brother went off to school, and I bought a pen of grown Orpingtons. I have a pen of seven Leghorns and five Orpingtons, and I get more eggs from my Orpingtons than from my Leghorns.

On the first of March I set my incubator and got a 73 per cent. hatch. I have two 150-egg incubators now. One of them has been run only once and turned out a 70 per cent. hatch. One large breeder of this city said I was getting better hatches from my incubator than he was from his hens.. W. J. SMITH, JR., N. C.

A Contest

From the first of June, 1907, to the first of January, 1908, I will hold a contest between our state vice-presidents, which is to be conducted as follows:

Every time a S. V. P. sends in a new member he will be given credit for the same, and on January 1, 1908, they will be added up and the one having the most members to his credit will be the winner.

There will be no prize connected with this contest, but it will give the ones having the largest numbers a good chance of being re-appointed next time, as well as showing them to be energetic boys. The standing of the contestants will be given in THE HEN from now on.

So, wake up, S. V. P.s. Get a move on you and come out a winner. I am sure it is in you, for I know you all to be active and hustling boys.—R. G. F.

Pigeons

Now, boys, don't think from the heading of this article that I intend giving you pointers in regard to breeding pigeons, etc., for such is not my intention. But if you would like a little information on this subject, take my advice and read the "Pigeon Department" of this journal, which is being ably edited by a good authority on pigeon raising. What I mean to give in this article is just a few facts relative to pigeon breeding among boys.

Many hundreds of boys, I might say thousands, have made money on pigeons and many hundreds more could do so if they would only try. All that is needed is a good loft and one or two good pairs of pigeons to start with. A good start may be obtained by purchasing stock from any member of our clubs, for I am sure every member would give you honest value for your money. In buying from club members you have all the leading varieties to select from. There are Homers, Tumblers, Fantails, Pouters, Magpies, Dragons, Turbits, Runts and many others. If you would like to purchase any pigeons, just write me a letter and enclose stamp, stating what variety you would like to buy, and I will send you the names of every member of the club who breeds the variety (or varieties) in question.

Questions and Answers

Q.—How should green cut bone be fed to young chicks?—H. S.

A.—One small handful every three days is enough.

Q.—How many members of the B. N. P. C. breed S. C. Brown Leghorns?—L. J.

A.—Eleven.

Q.—When was the B. N. P. C. organized?—J. M.

A.—November 1, 1906.

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PIGEONS



CONDUCTED BY C. H. HAKES, LUDLOWVILLE, N. Y.

Pigeons

Is the nicest publication of its kind that comes to our desk. Printed on elegant half-tone paper, full of beautiful illustrations, it is worth more than \$1 to any pigeon breeder. By special arrangement we can send it and *THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN*, both one year, to any address for the single price of *Pigeons*, which is \$1.00. The illustrations on this page are from *Pigeons*.

Success With Pigeons

The success or failure of a pigeon breeder depends almost entirely upon the care of his flock. If this is overlooked or neglected, it surely means loss to the owner, which is a thing to be guarded against, as it will surely put him out of the business sooner or later.

Whether you have cheap or expensive stock, you must give them the same amount of attention, if you are looking for good results, as it is always the careful, wide-awake breeder who captures the profits. There must be order in a pigeon loft, and in order to get and maintain this feature, all unmated birds must be separated from the mated pairs, for if they are kept in the same loft, they will fight, thereby breaking eggs and often killing young ones, which not only causes much provocation on the part of the owner, but also means considerable financial loss.

Next comes the feeding question, which is of most vital importance, and, therefore, needs considerable discussion. Cracked corn, wheat, kaffir corn, millet, hemp, etc., are all good pigeon feed, but hemp should be fed very sparingly, as the birds will soon have such an overwhelming appetite for it that they will leave their eggs or young ones when there is any hemp about. Hemp seed is by no means to be rejected, as there are things to be gained by feeding it, which are not to be derived from other grains. Its value in regard to keeping birds tame cannot be estimated, and a tame and happy bird is almost sure to be a prolific breeder. Corn and wheat are grains generally fed to pigeons and are both desirable, but the quantity of each should be regulated according to the season of the year, as corn has great heating properties and should, therefore, be the main feed during winter, while in summer, it should be fed sparingly and the amount of wheat increased. The water question is well nigh a very important one. Clean water in dishes which the birds are unable to soil should be used. Fresh water should be given at least twice a day; oftener if necessary. By taking these points into consideration and keeping a constant watch upon the birds, there is no reason why a beginner should not succeed in breeding pigeons.

C. H. HAKES.

Parlor Tumbler Pigeons

Twenty-five years ago I concluded I would drop all other varieties of pigeons and take up the Parlor Tumbler, and have stuck to this little "acrobat" through thick and thin to the present day. When I first started out, it was my greatest pleasure to produce fine single performers. Occasionally a double performer would appear, but I was never enthused over this double actor, as I found so few of them perfect in turning double.

Like most, fanciers, I had troubles and difficulties of my own which had to be overcome

before I could feel that I was mastering the situation, and even now, at the age of sixty-two, I can learn of new ideas.

The first Roller performers of this variety I ever saw left an unfavorable impression upon me, but in later years, after I had raised a few Rollers, I began to love them the same as I do the patient, active perfect single performer. At first, only the cock birds would roll, so I set about trying to produce hens that would roll, but this problem I found somewhat difficult.

Finally, by judicious matings, together with perseverance, I landed a few hens that rolled well, and afterwards they appeared to come easy, and I naturally began to feel rewarded for the many ups and downs I have had trying to produce Rollers, but I must acknowledge I spent nearly four years finding a solution to this problem of raising Roller performers.

I believe in mating Rollers to Rollers, Singles to Singles, and suggest to the amateur breeder that he purchase his stock from some reliable breeder, thereby avoiding the long vexations attending the establishing of a strain of his own. I also would advise the keeping of such pairs of young as are best adapted to producing the largest number of performers. I should select among my Rollers the most active "high-strung" birds as breeders.

While some of the young develop this property early, others will be late, some of them



Parlor Roller Tumbler Hen "Silverthorne."
Owned by M. F. Hankla.

never; so don't expect all to roll. When it comes to a standpoint of selling, the Roller always brings more money, about double as much as any other performer of the Parlor family.

As to the development of the Roller the time varies. I have known birds to become two and three years old, and then, suddenly, develop this rolling propensity, but I consider this kind of birds undesirable to breed from, as the progeny are liable to inherit this tardy property.

My plan is to mate such birds as show early development, as I consider the chances more favorable for early performers. In testing the youngsters, I take one by one in a room or under cover, and carefully note their action. Let the bird fly all it will until you can form some idea of its future ability. Repeat this operation every thirty or forty days and you

will observe that the bird is improving all the time by tumbling single or double until finally you will be surprised to see it roll off like a hoop. Some roll short; some long. The chances are both will improve in speed as they mature.

There appears to be different ways in which to start a bird to roll, but all fanciers agree that they should roll as straight as possible. Some exhibitors believe in giving the bird just a slight toss, say within four inches of the ground or floor. They claim that this slight toss is a kind of assistance to the bird in his speed of rolling. I like to see a bird start off at once, the moment he is released from the hands, and I believe the disposition or temperament of the bird has all to do with its activity during the roll. If the bird is of a gritty, nervous temperament, it will more than likely outroll the mild or gently disposed one, as the latter class will often stand and take a look around them before the start is made and are apt to roll off sideways or double back.

Just before show time I would advise handling or training occasionally, thereby getting familiar with your bird's ability and almost knowing what to expect of it, good, bad, or indifferent.

The proper place to roll your birds is largely a matter of your own choice, except when at shows. There they are all treated alike, a large wide piece of canvas of good length is generally used at shows to perform the birds upon. The judge decides the number of trials you are entitled to and if your bird has made an extraordinary roll you just simply wait until some other fellow beats your record before you let your bird roll again, but I believe according to the Parlor Tumbler Standard of judging we are entitled to three trials. All Rollers should have a rest between acts. Don't roll your birds over rough, dusty, sandy places. Last, but not least, do not overwork your rollers just for public amusement. The bird I am sure does not enjoy it.

In conclusion I wish to state that this article is written because of my love for this little pigeon as well as to give the fanciers my experience; my years of ups and downs; my success and failures in the production of Singles, Doubles and Rollers of the Parlor Tumbler family, the most marvelous little feathered acrobats to be found on earth.—M. F. Hankla in *Pigeons*.

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Double Clinch, Eclipse and Open Pigeon—12, 15c; 25, 30c; 50, 45c; 100, 65c. Punched—25c each. Circular and samples of bands for stamp.

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The Angora Goat—II

Written for The Industrious Hen.

A great deal has been written in regard to Angora goats as a means of destroying brush, and while it is little short of marvelous the ease with which Angoras will clean up a piece of brush land, we must not lose sight of the fact that the work of clearing is effected to the detriment of the mohair, consequently a low-grade Angora is better adapted for this purpose than a high grade. The denser the fleece, the more liable will it be to be ruined by briars and cockleburrs, and burry wool is only accepted in the market at a very low grade price; it will barely pay the cost of shearing the goat.

Opinion differs as to the advantage gained by confining goats to a grass range or open land, some claiming that grasses give a better grade of mohair and that brush is like pie to goats, and therefore too much pie is a detriment. Goats certainly like a variety of feed, but there are many herbs and certain foliage that they invariably avoid.

Laurel leaves are poison to goats, hickory leaves they pass by, while sassafras and walnut are great favorites. To enumerate their likes and dislikes for various foliage would fill a volume; close observation shows that they do not like to be restricted to one diet, and in browsing they will travel for miles, picking and choosing the brush and grass that they fancy at that particular moment. A large range suits them best, and if they are accustomed to coming home at night, they will go the rounds of their range with clock-like regularity, and you will nearly always find a herd in the same locality at precisely the same hour, day after day.

As many as one hundred head of goats have been confined to a 40-acre tract until not a vestige of brush remained, the goats being forced to eat the place clean, which method is called earning their board, though it is a bit heartless, as the goat loves to roam, and naturally feels better with plenty of freedom. They enjoy a rough country and where there are plenty of rocks, it is a distinct advantage in keeping their feet trimmed, otherwise when the goats are restricted to smooth land, it is necessary to trim their feet occasionally.

While their diet contains abundant moisture goats require pure water, and will prefer a running stream to a pool or trough. If kept in a fold at night, they will postpone their drinking until they can get to the range and running water, generally making for the stream the first thing in the morning in preference to drinking out of a trough. Above all things the Angora goat is a cleanly animal, and will not eat food that has been trampled upon. A grain of corn once stepped on by an individual or a wisp of hay once trod upon, he will pass by entirely, even if he is ever so hungry. This is a remarkable characteristic of the Angora goat, and flat contradiction of the statements concerning his fondness for the contents of a trash barrel and so forth.

When he rests, he is exceedingly careful to paw the ground where he lies, and if he can find an elevated place to lie upon, he will take it in preference to the bare ground, on top of a box, or even a roof where accessible, being a very attractive spot and one much favored.

It is a good plan to have a lump of rock salt accessible to the goats at their resting place for the night, or if it is desirable to designate a particular place for their headquarters a lump of rock salt will prove to be an excellent magnet, for goats require salt every day, and rock salt serves the purpose best, for in this way they are not so apt to get too much at one time, and there is less waste than by using common salt. A goat will consume some 20 pounds of salt during the course of a year and it is an item that must not be overlooked. Now in regard to winter feed, this is a matter that many would-be goat raisers pay little attention to; in fact, many persons have embarked in the goat business, without even

giving the matter a single thought, many being under the impression that goats can subsist on dead leaves and foliage, with the result that they take disease, owing to a weakened constitution, sicken and die at an alarming rate, and while a goat in healthy condition seems immune from disease, if he once gets sick, he seldom gets well, and it is generally cheaper to knock him on the head if he does not rally after the first few days. In nearly every illness peculiar to the Angora he will linger for from six to eight weeks and when he is about to die, he will bleat plaintively for the last twenty-four hours.

While goats will browse all winter, apparently obtain some nourishment from acorns and young grass, it is imperative to feed them if they are to be kept healthy and in a thrifty condition.

The extent of winter feeding depends upon the locality and the extent and severity of the winter months. When there is snow on the ground and an entire absence of range, they must be fed at least three times a day, the general ration being about one-quarter pound of grain, and one and one-half pounds hay or fodder at a time. With a limited range this ration twice per day would suffice, for if there is any range at all, it is a good plan to leave the goats out on account of the exercise which is very essential to their general health.

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Stock for sale after September 1st.

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THE KENNEL

This Department is conducted by WALTER J. HUNTER, Johnson City, Tenn., to whom all queries should be addressed.

Kennel Publications

\$4.00 Doglovers, M.; Field and Fancy, W.; The Dog (50c book), and Industrious Hen, all for\$2.50

Training Collies

Written for The Industrious Hen.

Training a dog is teaching it what to do, or to do your wishes. A dog does not know any thing of your wishes unless told, and he is as totally ignorant of the English language until you teach him.

Collies have been used primarily to drive sheep and cattle, but they will do many things as well if you will have the patience to teach him. Some things are easier to teach. Things that are fun for the dog will be learned easily and quickly. Catching fowls is one of the things. A dog is always ready to do that. I have learned them to do that over and over. I simply run after one and say to the dog catch it and point to the hen. Three or more times and he will hold it for you. They are afraid they will hurt it so you must get there quick, but if it does get loose from them it is soon caught again. I learn them to separate cocks when fighting. This takes a little more showing, but they soon learn that cocks are not to jump at each other and they will run at them and chase one a bit.

My first Bull Terrier soon learned the trick without my trying to teach her. She was always with me as I fed or went from yard to yard and she saw me separate them and whenever she heard that noise that said to her a cock fight, she went for them and gave them a roll. I do not try to train Bull Terriers, for they are apt to bite them and kill, but a Collie will not.

To learn them to carry papers will take a little more showing. You will have to give the paper to the dog and call him along and have some one take it. Then give the Collie a reward. You must repeat it until the lesson is learned.

I have a son now twelve years old. He learned two of the breeders to range for rabbits. After several were jumped and run to cover, all he had to say was "Rabbits." He had talked rabbits to them as they hunted.

One female we own is light weight. We have made a ratter of her. Mice as well. If we find a rat or mouse all we say is "Jean, mice, rats." She will come quickly and hunt and kill.

To train them to drive sheep or cows a rope or cord is used. It is natural for them to go to the head. You must teach them to drive and to drive at the right end. You not only teach them their place to work, but you teach them to obey. This is very important in all work in which you have live stock, for without obedience your Collie will make a mess of the work. It is best to work a green Collie with one that works well. It will understand quicker what is wanted.

I think it is a beautiful sight to see a flock of sheep taken through a town with a man ahead and a Collie behind. I have seen them going through Philadelphia in this way. All the man would do was to raise either his right or left hand. The Collie would bring them closer on the side on which the hand was raised.

When training Collies always use the same words for the same object or action. They will learn quickly if you talk to them as much as the occasion warrants. Don't overdo it, though. W. W. KULP.

The Farm Dog

This may seem like a foreign topic for the household page. I believe the farm dog is as much help to the farmer's wife as to the farmer himself. Many men think there is not place for a dog on the farm. This is true, as he is usually treated. But if you have an intelligent animal he can be trained so that he will be helpful in many ways. The dog's place is primarily around the house. I do not believe he should go upon the road with a team. If he is useful he will not be in the field much of the time.

The Scotch Collie is the ideal farm

dog. He is intelligent and well adapted to the farm home. I have known well several of these dogs. We had one ourselves and our neighbor has one now. Both of these showed an extreme degree of intelligence. Our dog was more of a pet, although he knew in a moment when anything was wrong around the place. He never went away from home with a team, and he spent little of his time in the field. He watched the chicken yard closely, and whenever a fowl gave the warning that a hawk was in view he was up and ready to chase it away. Just as soon as he could catch sight of the bird he would begin running around under it and barking vigorously. Very few of our chickens were taken during his lifetime. If any of the stock got out of place because the fences were down or gates left open, he knew it in a moment and did his best to get them back or inform us. He was very fond of children and never showed any signs of snappishness. As a watch dog the Collie will be of great help. The farmer's wife is often left alone, both in the day time and at night, and if she has such a guardian she feels safe.—*Dairy Farmer.*

Dog Spoils a Sermon

A prominent groceryman of Union City, Tennessee, owns a little pug dog named "Jack," the sagacity and intelligence of which recently completely knocked all the gravity out of a most solemn religious meeting. The truthfulness of the incident related can be vouched for.

Jack, who frequently accompanies his mistress to church, has been taught the trick of sitting up and shaking hands. One Sunday the pug accompanied Mrs. Smoot to the Presbyterian church, where the pastor was conducting a protracted meeting. The dog took a seat on the bench beside his mistress, and after enjoying a short nap began to take notice of what was going on around him. The minister closed his sermon with a beautiful peroration, and besought those who would flee from the wrath to come to give him their hand. No one responding, he repeated the invitation.

"Come along," he pleaded, "Come up and give me your hand."

Thinking the invitation was intended for him, and wishing to exhibit his learning, Jack jumped off the bench on which he was sitting, trotted down the aisle, and reaching the minister stepped in front of him, raised himself on his haunches and extended his paw. The man of God took no notice of him, but nearly every other person in the house did, and the solemn and sublime gave place to the laughable and ridiculous. Seeing that nobody was going to shake hands with him, Jack, very much disgusted, trotted back to his seat.—*Dog-dom.*

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Proved themselves winners again at Indianapolis, the greatest show ever held in Indiana. 1, 2 Pens, 1, 2 Hens, 1 Pullet, 3 Ck., 4 Ckl.; four Silver Cup Specials for best male and female. Eggs from the same matings that I breed from \$3.00 for 15. A few Cockerels and Pullets for sale.

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We have a very choice lot of Scotch Collie pups for sale, male and female; prices reasonable; eligible to registry; from the best marked and pedigreed sires and dams, tracing to many champion and imported dogs, such as Edgbaston's Renown, Bruce of Scotland, Wellsbourne Wonder, Goldust, Rippewan Anchor, Elwyn Astrologer, Wellsbourne Charlie (a \$5,000 collie), Southport Caledonia, Old Hall Paris, Parbold Piccolo, Wellsbourne Conqueror, Mountain Echo, Wisham Clunker, Champion Rightaway, Brandane Alton Monty, and many others equally as good. Write what you want and get a collie pup that you can teach to do anything but talk.

Knoxville Collie Kennels
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S. C. W. Leghorns and Collies

Of the best known Breeding.

Eggs for hatching now ready. Pen No. 1, \$3.00; Pen No. 2, \$1.50 per 15. Have a few more Cockerels and Hens to spare.

Two Collies at stud, fee \$7.50 at present. Handsome lot of pups for sale.

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Of 400 Blanchard Single Comb White Leghorn Pullets and Cockerels at \$2.00 each. These birds were hatched from high scoring stock and are bound to please you, as they are "Bred to Lay and Bred to Pay." Sale starts Sept. 15, 1907. Descriptive circular mailed on request.

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I will sell for the next few months eggs from choice stock of a fine laying strain at \$1.00 per 15; also I have some fine stock to offer of S. C. B. Leghorns, and B. P. Rocks. Pekin Duck eggs, Rankin's strain.

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VETERINARY

By M. JACOB, V. M. D.

Advice through this department is free to our subscribers. Will include all domestic animals. Communications should state history and symptoms of the case in full, name and address of the writer. In publishing, initials only will be used.

Stock Breeders' Publications

\$3.25 Breeders' Gazette, W.; Farm Journal, 2 yrs. M.; Southern Fruit Grower, M.; Kimball's Dairy Farmer, M.; Industrious Hen, M.; all for\$2.00

Type for Carriage Horses

Mr. Geo. M. Rommell, in charge of the government experiments in breeding a typical American bred carriage horse, suggests the following:

The type desired for the American carriage horse is as follows: Not under 15 hands for mature horses; smooth, compact and symmetrical conformation; neck of good length, inclined naturally to arch; sloping shoulders; well set legs of medium length; sloping pasterns and good feet; short, strong back; well strung ribs, well ribbed up to coupling; smooth loins; full flanks; straight croup, with well set tail; full round buttocks.

Classes open only to horses of American blood.

Stallions in classes 1 to 5 inclusive must be registered either in the American Trotting Register as Standard or the American Morgan Register or the American Saddle Horse Register, and certificate of such registry must be shown in the ring if required.

Entries in all classes for mares, entries as get of sire in Class 5 and produce of mare in Class 10, and entries in Class 11 must be sired by a stallion registered as above, but the dams of such entries need not be registered mares; the breeding of dams, however, as far as known must be given when entry is made.

No mare having any draft cross will be eligible.

Any exhibitor falsifying the breeding of entries will be barred.

Entries in all classes must be practically sound.

Entries on all classes must be judged on conformation, style, action and manners as a suitable type for carriage horse. Special attention will be given to the truthness of action. Good knee and hock action are desirable. Entries in classes should trot and walk straight and true, and judges will especially avoid horses showing any tendency of mixed gaits, paddle in front or sprawl behind.

The following percentages will govern judges in Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9: General conformation as a carriage type, 60 per cent.; style, action and manners, 40 per cent.

The following percentages will govern in Class 5: General conformation and all around suitability of sire as a carriage type, 30 per cent.; style, action and manners of sire, 20 per cent.; general conformation and all around suitability of get as a carriage type, taken as a whole, 30 per cent.; style, action, manners and uniformity of type in get, 20 per cent.

The following percentages will govern in Class 10: General conformation of dam as a brood mare of the carriage type, 50 per cent.; general conformation, style, action and manners of the foal, 50 per cent.

The following percentages will govern in Class 11: General conformation of entry as a carriage type, 70 per cent.; style, action and manners, 30 per cent.

Entries in Classes 1, 2, 6 and 7 to be shown in harness hitched to any suitable vehicle. Entries in all other classes to be shown in hand to bridle.

Excessive weight in shoeing in any class is forbidden.

CLASSES.

1. Stallion four years old or over.
2. Stallion three years old and under four.
3. Stallion two years old and under three.
4. Stallion one year old and under two.
5. Stallion with three of his get of either sex; get need not be owned by exhibitor.
6. Mare four years old or over.
7. Mare three years old and under four.
8. Mare two years old and under three.
9. Mare one year old and under two.
10. Mare with foal of either sex.
11. Foal under one year old, either sex.

Proper Care of a Jack

The care of a jack is not different from the care of a stallion, except in the matter of exercise.

The jack cannot be driven or worked with satisfaction, as it is a stubborn animal and not easily handled.

The jack should have a large lot connected with his stall in which to run when he pleases. He will not need much exercise and will not take much.

He is a vicious beast and a great fighter. They have been known to kill stallions much larger than themselves. They should never be allowed a chance to get at another animal, and the care taker should exercise great care in handling them.

An ordinary stallion bit curb (the strap running under the chin) will not control the jack. He will require a heavy bit and chain. We have seen jacks handled with a stick attached to one ring of the bit, like a bull stick.

The jack requires about the same ration as a stallion. He should have corn and oats and plenty of clean timothy hay with a bran mash once or twice a week to keep his bowels in good condition. He should be fed lightly during the closed season, but should have all he wants when in service.

The jack is the most fastidious animal about his drinking water and will not drink unclean water, nor will he drink from a vessel or trough that has been used by other animals.

Dairy Inspection in Germany

Germany is said to have more stringent and despotic laws than any other country in the world for the protection of public health. An instance of this is given in the supervision of the milk supply. The dairies are under the constant surveillance of veterinarians and the inspectors. The farms and stables are visited and the sanitary conditions and the health of the animals looked into, and if a diseased animal is found the entire farm is quarantined and compelled to suspend business until it receives a clean bill of health. The milk is also carefully sampled by the city authorities. As an additional precaution, owing to the high percentage of tuberculosis among cows in Germany, practically all the milk received in Berlin and other German cities is pasteurized, except that from a small number of special farms. The masses of the people have been educated to the danger from raw milk from tuberculosis cows and as a rule insist on the pasteurized article. The result appears in a very large reduction in the infant death rate since pasteurization was generally adopted. Scientists generally agree, however, that it would be preferable to use milk from absolutely healthy cows, handled in a cleanly and sanitary manner and omit pasteurization; but where the wholesomeness of the supply of milk is doubtful, pasteurization is considered a great safeguard.

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THE HONEY BEE



This department is edited by Mr. G. M. Bentley, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, who will answer questions referred to him. Persons desiring reply by mail must enclose 2c stamp.

Bee Publications

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will be sent with the following:

PRICE FOR THE TWO	OUR PRICE FOR BOTH
\$1.50 Gleanings in Bee Culture, SM\$1.00
1.00 The American Bee Keeper, S. M.75

Notice.

Those interested in bees may feel free to write to the editor of this Department and ask any questions they wish. In replying only initials will be published.

Good Natured Bees

Bees of a new kind are now being imported into this country by the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of breeding. They are known as Caucasian bees, and come from the region between the Black and Caspian seas, in Russian territory.

These bees are excellent honey getters and prolific breeders, but their most important recommendation is their amiability of disposition. So mild is their temper that they can hardly be induced to sting anybody, even though they be stirred up, shaken about in the hive, and subjected to other maltreatment, such as would drive ordinary bees to fury. In handling them it is not necessary to wear either gloves or a bee veil, and the smoke ordinarily employed by the bee-master when engaged in manipulating comb-frames, etc., may be entirely dispensed with.

The Caucasian bees will be bred in a model apiary, which is being established at the Arlington Experimental Farm, across the Potomac from Washington. This will be a breeding station for various types of bees. Queens, as well as workers, of Italian, Cyprian, Dalmatian, and Carniolan races will be imported for breeding; and also, probably, bees of Oriental tribes—particularly the so-called giant bees, one species of which is found in the Philippines. These giant bees have very long tongues and are able to gather nectar from flowers which have corollas so deep that ordinary bees get only a small part of the sweets.

To Transfer Bees

The best time to transfer bees from old box hives into modern or movable frame hives is in the spring when fruit trees are in bloom. At that time there are the least bees, brood and honey, in the comb to contend with and at that time, not once out of 500 transfers will there be any robbing. To transfer there will be no trouble by the following method: On two carpenter's trestles, or two large boxes put a good sized door, have the hive on one end, smoke the bees a little, then drum or beat a tattoo with a broom handle on the side of the box hive for three or four minutes. This will induce the bees to gorge themselves with honey.

With a chisel and hammer take off a side or end, and with a long slender knife cut out all the comb possible and fit it in frames of a movable frame hive. These may be held in place with rubber bands until the bees fasten the comb to the frames, which they will do in about twenty-four hours. Should there not be enough comb in the old hive to fill the new one, use three or four frames of foundation, inserting these alternately between pairs of the others. Put the lid or cover over all and place the new hive of bees where it is intended to stay.

Four or five days later hunt for the queen or eggs. If these are found the job is complete. If not, a new queen should be procured at once. Before introducing her, all queen cells must be cut out of the colony or the bees will kill the new queen. I have transferred at least 100 colonies at various times and have never lost a queen in the operation.

Beekeeping as a Way for Women to Earn Money

My experience as to earning monev in several different ways impresses me that beekeeping is the least work and gives the best income.

Since being married six years ago I have tried experiments in several ways, among which are gardening, dairying, raising chickens and keeping bees, all begun on a small scale, beginning with one cow, a dozen chickens, one swarm of bees, etc. Within four years my

bees had increased to over twenty swarms, good, strong colonies.

They will increase faster if they are allowed, with less clear profit; for each colony, large or small, needs a hive, and of course the small colonies will not make much surplus honey, and thus do not pay for their homes. These I rob of their queens and put them with other colonies. Each colony in the spring is worth from \$7.00 to \$10.00, according to the strength and breed. Each will throw out one large swarm which will make, on an average, 75 pounds of surplus honey, which sells at from 8 to 13 cents a pound; the expense being about \$1.50 for a hive and a place to store honey, etc. Now for the work part. They have to be watched patiently during the swarming season in order to keep the new swarms from going away; then it is necessary to go and hive them. Then the honey has to be taken off and got ready for sale. But the best part is that they seldom need anything done for them all winter after they are given shelter, and they board themselves. We have no sowing, reaping or making hay for them, nor milking to get the profits, and give them a nest and they will not steal away and hide the profits where one has to hunt every day to find them.—*Rural Home.*

White Wyandottes

Bred to Win! Bred to Lay!

Won at Birmingham, Ala., Dec., 1906: 1st Pen, 1st Cockerel, 2nd Cockerel (tied), 2d Pullet, 5th Cock, Silver Cup, and three specials. At Nashville, January, 1907: 1st and 2d Pullets, 1st Hen (tied), 2d Cockerel, 2d Pen, Ivory Soap Cup and three specials. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.

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NUT CULTURE

This department is conducted by Mr. Fred S. Dawson, Starke, Fla., to whom all communications should be addressed.

The Peanut Crop

Few people realize when they buy the small five cent sack of "pindars" that peanuts is the largest nut crop raised in the United States, or perhaps the world. The annual crop is about fourteen million bushels, there are about three hundred and fifty thousand acres planted, and persons employed in raising and harvesting number about one hundred and seventy-five thousand. The value of the crop is approximately about ten and one-half million dollars. Peanuts are raised in all of the southern states; in the border states from Maryland to Illinois, in California, Oregon, Alabama, Missouri, New Jersey and Delaware.—From the *Peanut and Its Culture* by Wm. N. Roper.

Increased Growth of Nuts and the Nut Industry in the United States

Our country is naturally rich in nut-bearing species of trees and shrubs—walnuts, butternuts, hickories, chestnuts and hazelnuts being among the most important. To the native sorts there have been added, by importations, Persian or English walnuts, almonds, Japan chestnuts, Spanish chestnuts and Japan walnuts. Taking the nut-producing area as a whole, we may locate it in three sections: the Northeastern, or chestnut area; the Southern, or pecan area; and the Western, or walnut and almond area. Not that nuts can

Hybrids have been produced to still further widen its range of culture. But it is in the West, and notably in California, that its culture has proven most satisfactory, though in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia there has been a fair measure of success. Walnut culture on a large scale is carried on principally in four California counties—Los Angeles, Ventura, Orange and Santa Barbara, and the crop annually produced is now upwards of 10,000 tons, worth approximately one and a half million dollars to the growers. In other sections it is grown in a smaller way. Localities subject to late spring frosts must be avoided, as the tender growing shoots are very easily injured by cold. On the whole the trees are quite free from insects, and the most formidable disease which has appeared up to the present time is the disease known as bacteriosis. The industry has, on the whole, proved very remunerative to the growers in the California walnut area.

Two varieties of walnuts have been introduced from Japan (*Juglans Sieboldiana*) and (*Juglans cordiformis*). These succeed throughout the eastern Atlantic States from New York to Florida. The nuts have thick shells, but are more easily cracked than those of the native black walnut. They are easily cultivated, and since they make beautiful ornamental trees, are receiving considerable attention.

Almonds are grown principally in select spots in California. The trees bloom early, and in

Texas and Louisiana, could have been purchased wholesale five or six years ago at from four to six cents per pound. Now they are bringing from eight to twelve cents. The better grade of nuts, those which are sold by growers at from twenty-five cents to a dollar per pound, are taken entirely by a private trade and the demand can not be supplied. There appears to be no immediate prospect of the demand being supplied, because increased consumption is more than keeping pace with increased production.

There is no question but that the time will come when the pecan will occupy a much more important place than it now does. We annually import more than \$5,000,000 worth of nuts; we export only about \$300,000 worth. Our exports are increasing from year to year, and when they have reached any considerable proportion, the pecan will be found to hold first place among tree nuts exported.—H. Harold Hume, in December number of "Agricultural Advertising," Chicago.

It is not a wise policy to buy trees for planting that have been grown on river or creek bottom land. The great depth and richness of soil always produces coarse growth of wood and long taproots, which must be cut off in replanting. The tree never fully recovers from the effect of this. This is especially true of trees intended for planting on high land.

The demand for large sized, thin shelled pecans is ever increasing, and the grower is receiving pretty constant demands from the grocer, the chef and confectioner, the dietist and the delicatessen for the marketable product.



Spanish Peanut Field near Petersburg, Va., and Cluster of Four Vines.

be grown all over these areas, but because it is in these several sections that the nuts just mentioned are grown in the largest quantities.

The comparatively small chestnut industry in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and other States has been started with three distinct species of chestnuts—Spanish (*Castanea sativa*), introduced by Irene Dupont, at Wilmington, Md., in 1803; American (*Castanea Americana*), and the Japanese (*Castanea crenata*), brought to this country by S. B. Flushing, Flushing, New York, in 1876. Two additional species, known everywhere as Chinquapins (*Castanea pumila*) and (*Castanea alnifolia*), are found indigenous over a very considerable area.

To the country boy, the American chestnut and the chinquapins are the most important, but the commercial nut growers prefer the Japanese varieties, because the trees are productive, precocious and the nuts ripen early.

In very many parts of the country where the Persian or English walnut (*Juglans regia*) has been planted, the attempts at its culture have resulted in failures. These have been due to a number of different causes. The principal cause, however, lies in the fact that the trees are extremely sensitive to their surroundings, and unless the conditions are exactly right, failure usually results. They have succeeded here and there in the Atlantic States, in western New York, and Pennsylvania particularly. To adapt the trees to uncongenial soils, they are now being grafted on black walnut and California walnut stocks.

consequence the crop is likely to be lost. Hence it is not adapted for planting over wide ranges of territory. Fair progress has, however, been made, and the recent introduction of the famous Jordan Almond by the National Department of Agriculture marks an important step in the development of the industry.

Throughout the Southern States, and more particularly those within the cotton belt, the pecan is receiving more attention than any other nut-bearing tree. It is a native tree in the Mississippi River valley, and rivals the elms of New England in size and stately habit of growth. Thirty-five or forty years ago it was comparatively unknown; today it has already become an important item in the rural wealth of the South. With the beginning of the industry, the names of William R. Stuart, Richard Frotscher, William Nelson and Emile Bourgeois are closely associated, and the names of three of these men are attached to some of the most important varieties of pecans now in cultivation.

The region in which the pecan nut may be grown is very large, extending from Ohio to Louisiana, from Florida to Texas and Arkansas and from Florida into Virginia.

The quantity of pecans usually consumed in the country has been steadily increasing from year to year, and there has at the same time been a steady increase in the market value of the product. Nuts of ordinary grade, such as are commonly found in the markets, gathered from native seedling trees principally in

"A Short Talk on Pecans"

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Reference: Editor of this paper.

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THE DAIRY

Edited by James N. Price, R. S. A., Instructor in Dairy Husbandry at the University of Tennessee

An invitation is extended to our readers to contribute their experience to this department. Inquiries answered.

Doesn't My Farm Need a Silo?

The silo is no longer regarded as a new thing. It has been in use for hundreds of years; it has passed out of the experimental stage and is now a permanent thing. Only those who have never used silage condemn the silo. The most enthusiastic silage advocates are the men who have had the most experience with it.

But is it not too expensive for the plain farmer? No. Not more so than the self-binder or corn harvester. They all cost something at first, but pay it all back many times over. A hundred ton silo will cost from \$100 to \$200, depending on the kind, and will last many years.

What does it cost to fill them? About 50 cents a ton or about the same as the cost of harvesting corn in the usual way, husking and grinding the corn for stock.

But will my stock like the stuff? All farm animals, from horses to hogs, soon learn to relish it and do well on it. I even know a man who became fond of chewing silage while feeding his cows.

What crops are used for silage? Corn is the principal one, though anything may be used and will make palatable silage if it is cut fine, put in green, and packed tightly in a silo with air-tight sides. A silage of corn, three parts, and cow peas one part makes an excellent feed, the presence of the cow peas doing away with the necessity of buying so much concentrated protein feed. Sorghum is excellent for wintering breeding ewes, and it gives feeding steers gloss and thrift. If the corn is rather watery, common straw may be cut into the silo with it and in winter will be eaten with equal relish. If the corn has become dry, before cutting into the silo could be done, it may be made to keep by wetting well at the time of filling. When the corn is beginning to dent or glaze, the corn plant contains as much food as it ever will and should be cut at once and put into the silo. The filling and hardening of the corn is only effected by the transfer of material from the leaves and stalk to the grain.

The silo may be made the means of supplying cheap, home-grown, balanced rations, the vital point in dairy farming in these days. To test this point, Prof. C. G. Williams, of Ohio, divided his herd into two groups, feeding one silage composed of corn, cow peas, soy beans, mixed with hay and four pounds of grain, and the other, corn stover, mixed hay and 13.5 pounds of grain per day. The actual amount of digestible food was as nearly the same in each as could be wished. The two sections were fed this for an entire winter. Each cow was charged with what she consumed and credited with what she gave. At the end of the five months the following results were found: "The cows fed the silage ration produced 96.7 pounds of milk and 5.08 pounds of butter fat per 100 pounds of dry matter. The cows fed the grain ration produced 81.3 pounds of milk and 3.9 pounds of butter fat per 100 pounds of dry matter. The cost of feed per 100 pounds of milk was \$0.687 with the silage ration and \$1.055 with the grain ration. The cost of feed per pound of butter fat was 13.1 cents with the silage ration and 22.1 cents with the grain ration. The average net profit per cow per month (over cost of feed) was \$5.864 with the silage ration and \$2.465 with the grain ration."

To sum up, what are the advantages of silo?

1. Silage enables cows to produce more economically.

2. The silo enables a larger number of animals to be maintained on a given number of acres.

3. It keeps animals in better physical condition.

4. It prevents waste of corn stalks.

5. Silage is more conveniently handled than dry fodder.

6. There are no aggravating corn stalks in the manure when silage is fed.

7. The silo will make palatable food of stuff that would not otherwise be eaten.

8. It enables the farmer to preserve food which matures at a rainy time of the year when drying would be next to impossible.

The silo came on trial and stays on merit.
R. M. WASHBURN, State Dairy Commissioner.
—From Coleman's Rural World.

Generally speaking the milk yield goes down gradually from the time the highest point is reached until the cow is dried off prior to parturition. There may be temporary gains in the yield owing to change of feed or surrounding conditions, but the general tendency toward decreased production of milk can only be overcome for a comparatively brief period of time. If we take a number of dairy cows that are well cared for and well fed but without special forcing we will find that as a general rule they will produce during the first four months after calving about half the quantity of milk which they give in the course of a lactation period; about one-third during the next three months and the remaining one-sixth during the last five months. If we suppose that a cow gives 6,000 pounds of milk between two calvings, we shall therefore expect to find the yield distributed as follows: About 3,000 pounds during the first four months after calving, or an average of twenty-five pounds a day; about 2,000 pounds during the next three months, or something like twenty-two pounds a day and about 1,000 pounds during the remaining period in which the cow milks.

HOGS FOR PROFIT

Inquiries should be sent to Charles M. Smith, Rogersville, Tenn.

Our New Department

With this issue of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN we commence a new department. No livestock (poultry excepted) holds as important a place in our state as do hogs. It was once thought that corn and hogs was the surest means of ruin of a fertile farm. But since our experimental stations have shown that hogs could be most economically grown by the use of alfalfa, clovers, grass, peas, rape, milk, mill feed, etc., the hog is one of the best factors in building up an impoverished farm. Hogs, either fat or stockers, will bring a good price and will sell any day in the year right at our door. The importance of the pork industry can hardly be estimated.

This department will be under the management of Charles M. Smith, Rogersville, Tenn., who is a practical farmer and breeder of live stock. Mr. Smith was born on the farm on which he now lives. Until recently he raised hogs and other stock for the general market. In 1902 he commenced the breeding of pure bred hogs and cattle, and he is making a success. Any questions of a practical nature pertaining to the breeding and raising of hogs will be answered by Mr. Smith to the best of his ability.

The Care of Young Pigs

As the sow approaches maternity she should be separated from all other stock and placed in a secure lot. Nesting material should be given her in a shed, or small house. (A tent-shaped house about 6 feet square and 6 feet high is best.) Now, if she is gentle—and all brood sows should be—take some lard, add a small amount of crude carbolic acid, mix well, and with this mixture grease her udder and teats, rubbing them well with the hand. Also, if you see any mites or lice, grease these also. I have greased a sow all over in less than an hour before she produced. If she makes a deep nest, tear down the sides of it so that the little pigs may keep out of her way.

After the pigs come, remove their tusks. This is very important, especially if there is a large litter. They not only bite the sow's teats, but when one little fellow gets another by the ear with those sharp teeth, there is likely to be some squealing done. Then the sow will jump up to see what is troubling the babies. Now, all the other little pigs are mad because they lost their dinners, and there is more fighting and squealing. The sow becomes excited, tramps about and cripples some and lies down on others. All this trouble can be prevented if the tusks are promptly removed. This is easily done with a small pair of side cutting pliers or an old pair of shears with the blades broken off. Be sure to snap the tusks off close, even with the gums. Feed the sow very sparingly for several days.

Keep a lookout for sore teats, also for lice, and if any are found, use the carbolic grease. If these precautions are taken, there will be a much larger percentage of pigs raised. Remember that it is not the number of pigs produced by a sow, but the number raised that makes the profit.

Lots and Houses for Brood Sows

Money cannot be better spent on the farm than in arranging suitable quarters for hogs, and I regret to say that few farmers have suitable arrangements for raising hogs economically; indeed, few have quarters at all.

Hogs are naturally of a prolific nature and most any sow will produce a good litter and raise most of the pigs if she is well cared for. And, strange as it may seem to those who have not given it any attention, the best care is the cheapest. Sows kept separately and fed a variety of foods seldom fail to produce large litters. And a variety of food is much cheaper than an all-corn diet.

The arrangements need not be expensive. They may consist of a lot for each sow, large enough that she may have some green stuff at all seasons of the year. Also a small house, preferably of the "A" or tent pattern. The lot should be at least ten rods square and the house 6x6 and 6 feet high. One hundred and seventy rods of woven wire fence will cost about \$50.00, and lumber for five houses less than \$10.00. This would give accommodations for five sows and would, on many farms, double the pig crop. The houses and fence will last for years. Could \$60.00 be better invested?

If anyone who is not satisfied with the number of pigs he is raising from each sow, will place at least one sow in a separate lot, where she can have some green stuff and give her a variety of feeds and keep an account of the amount fed her, I think he will be satisfied both with the number of pigs and profits returned.

Corn is Expensive Feed for Hogs

Some days ago I saw an old farmer feed a brood sow seven ears of corn at one feed. He also complained that hogs do not pay. This put me to thinking. As corn was worth 60 cents, it was costing him \$30.00 per year to feed a brood sow. Then I calculated what it cost me to feed my sows, and a variety of feed, with a very little corn, and found that the cost was less than half. My sows were larger and in better condition, and produced good litters. I also found that corn was the most expensive of all the feed used. What are you feeding your sows? And are you raising good litters of strong, healthy pigs?

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CONKEY'S ROUP CURE

restores the moping, wheezing, swollen-headed fowls to health. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Prices 50c and \$1.00 postpaid.

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The Jamestown Poultry Show

From almost every section of the United States, letters are pouring in from the poultry breeders to the Jamestown Exposition Poultry Show headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., asking for information, premium lists and entry blanks of the big show. No show in recent years has attracted such widespread interest among the admirers of the feathered tribe as has the Jamestown Show. Superintendent John A. Murkin, Jr., is kept busy answering this vast correspondence and arranging all the preliminary work for what will be the greatest poultry show ever seen on the continent. Handling big shows is no new thing to Mr. Murkin, and if the Jamestown Show is not a notable success, it will not be his fault, for he is doing everything possible to bring to the attention of the breeders of the country the importance of this big poultry event.

Mr. Theo. Hewes, editor of the *Inland Poultry Journal*, of Indianapolis, Ind., has been appointed assistant superintendent and has entered in upon his duties. No better selection than Mr. Hewes could have been made, and his many friends in the poultry world will be glad to hear of his appointment. The list of judges who will hang the ribbons is fast being completed and will be given out shortly.

The premium list is now in preparation and will be ready for distribution August 10. Specialty clubs, desiring to offer any specials, should write the superintendent at once in order to have them listed in the premium book.

THE HEN is pleased to note the great interest that is being taken in the South in this show. It shows that poultry matters are alive in all parts of Dixie and the people are awakening to the great possibilities in the poultry business. The South is naturally the greatest poultry raising section of the Union, and it is safe to predict her showing at Jamestown will open the eyes of the poultry world. Every Southern breeder should make it a point to send his birds to this show. No better opportunity to show to the world that the South has the birds than at the Jamestown Show.

THE HEN will be there, occupying an attractive booth in the poultry building, and wants to shake hands with every one of its loyal readers. All together for Jamestown. For information, premium list, entry blanks, etc., address Jno. A. Murkin, Jr., Supt., Nashville, Tenn.

The Chicago Show

The twelfth annual exhibition of the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association will be held January 22nd to 29th inclusive, except Sunday, 1908. Officers for the ensuing year are E. B. Eddy, President; E. J. W. Dietz, Vice-President; Geo. G. Bates, Treasurer; and Fred L. Kimmey, Secretary.

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(DeCraff Blood)

A few Cockerels for sale

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Eggs for hatching from Prize Pens, \$2.00 per 15. Special Prize Matings, \$3.00 per 15.

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GILVO POULTRY FARM'S CLEARANCE SALE

We must have room for our youngsters, and to make room we offer our entire flock of this year's grand breeders in B. P. Rocks, Rose and S. C. Brown and S. C. Buff Leghorns at half price. Eggs balance of season at \$1 for 15. Write for prices. on stock.

F. E. BALLARD, PROP., - - - GILVO, LEE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Winners last season at all the big shows. This season, Nashville State Fair; Birmingham State Fair; the Great Banner Show, Charleston, S. C., and the Great South and East Texas Shows, at Houston and Marshall, Texas.

EGGS:--Special Matings \$3 for 15; \$5.50 for 30; \$15 for 100. Special Prize Mating \$5 Straight. After June 1st all eggs half price. 1907 circular of winnings and matings mailed on request. Some nice breeding stock for sale.

L. K. TERRELL, Birmingham, Ala.

Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show

There is going to be something doing at the big Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show, at Nashville this fall. The Fair management is going to make the Poultry Show one of the big attractions and have offered a splendid list of premiums, to which have been added a big list of valuable trophy and money specials. Nashville is easily the best poultry show town in the South, and one of the very best in the United States. Breeders can not afford to miss this show. It means much to win this, the South's most important poultry event, and the indications are that the Fair Show will surpass even the big January show. Breeders like to go to Nashville for two reasons. They know that Nashville will have the crowds, and again, there is more business done at the Nashville Show in one day than all the balance of the Southern shows in a week. While we believe and stand by our own city, Knoxville, as a poultry center, we must tip our hat to Nashville. In connection with the Poultry Show at the State Fair this year, Superintendent John A. Murkin, Jr., has arranged to have a big Poultry Institute, which will be free to all who attend the Fair. The best lecturers and demonstrators have been secured and there is no doubt but that the Institute will be liberally patronized by breeders from not only in the state, but all over the South. Mr. E. L. Doak, of Nashville, a graduate of the Columbia School of Poultry Culture, has been appointed by Superintendent Murkin, as director of the Tennessee State Fair Poultry Institute. Several other special attractions will be added to the Fair Show this year. Pigeons, pet stock, water fowls, etc., will be well cared for. For catalogue and premium list, address J. W. Russwurm, Gen. Mgr. Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, Tenn.

County Fairs in Tennessee

The holding of the Tennessee State Fair in October last, and the success achieved aroused interest in county fairs, and this year, in addition to those given annually, fairs will be held in counties where none has ever been held heretofore, or where they have not taken place for years past. The best exhibits at these county fairs will be seen at the State Fair in Nashville next fall. Following is a list of fairs, so far as it has been possible to secure locations and dates.—Home and Farm.

Bedford county, Shelbyville, September 3-6; H. B. Cowan, secretary.
Coffee county, Manchester; Wm. M. Smartt, secretary.
Doak, Aydelott, secretary.
Clay county, Celina; J. F. Stag, secretary.
De Kalb county, Alexandria, September 5-7; Rob Roy, secretary.
Davidson county, Tennessee State Fair, September 23-28; J. W. Russwurm, secretary.
Franklin county, Winchester, August 20-23; V. R. Williams, secretary.
Giles county, Pulaski, September 12-14; R. A. Burgess, secretary.
Gibson county, Trenton; Chas. A. Wade, secretary.
Hamilton county, Chattanooga, August 6-9; Jas. A. Dakin, secretary.
Lincoln county, Fayetteville, August 13-16; H. B. Sorrels, secretary.
Marion county, South Pittsburg; W. M. Cameron, secretary.
Maury county, Columbia, September 17-21; H. W. Thomas, secretary.
Montgomery county, Dunbar's Cave, W. E. Beech, secretary.
Rutherford county, Murfreesboro, September 10-13; L. M. Roberts, secretary.
Stewart county, Cumberland City, September 12-14; W. H. Latham, secretary.
Concord, September 24-27; R. M. Tillery, secretary.
Smith county, Rome, September 13-15; F. M. Cooley, secretary.
Sumner county, Gallatin, August 22-24; W. Lee Oldham, secretary.

Cash Prizes paid to Club Raisers. Send for full particulars.

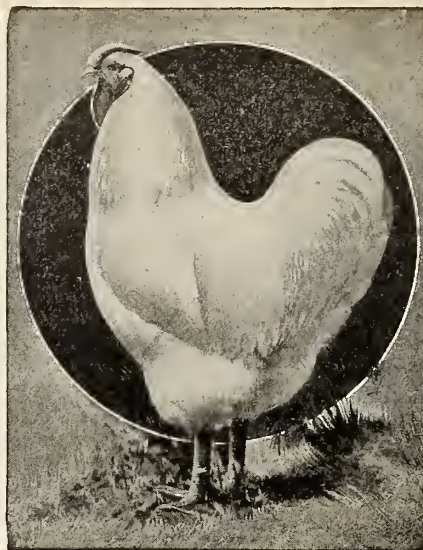
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J. C. FISHEL & SON

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Don't put this off—bargains fly.

BILTMORE POULTRY YARDS**EGGS FOR HATCHING**

\$1.50 to \$5 per setting, according to pens. Incubator Eggs \$10 per hundred

**BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
WHITE AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES
BROWN LEGHORNS**

ADDRESS MANAGER

BILTMORE POULTRY YARDS, Biltmore, N. C.

S. C. R. I. Reds :-: Indian Runner and Rouen Ducks

Beginning June 1 we shall offer some grand breeders at attractive prices. Females, 1 and 2 years old, \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Males \$2.50 to \$5.00. Mated trios and pens at all prices. Also eggs and chicks. Write us your wants. Birds shipped on approval.

W. H. WITHINGTON, Mgr.

WHITE BIRCH POULTRY FARM, Bridgewater, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND RED BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE AFTER JUNE 1st.

BIRDS FROM \$1.00 UP
Cherokee Farm, Reese V. Hicks, Prop., Madisonville, Tenn.

**1,000 GROWING YOUNGSTERS
WILBER'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
JUST WHAT YOU WANT**

Bred to lay—Snow White—Grand Shapes, and true sons and daughters of our past season's GRAND WINNERS in seven of the SOUTH'S GREATER SHOWS, we can select you birds fit for any show and can put you right with the best of breeding stock mated for results. Our cockerels will improve your flock and the laying qualities, 200 choice breeders at right prices to make room. Write us your wants. Handsome Catalogue free.

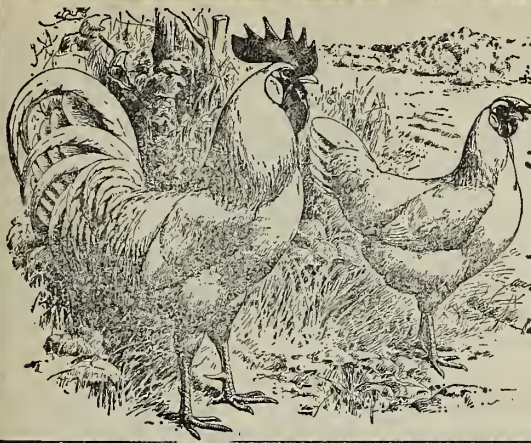
WILBER BROS., Box G, PETROS, TENN.
Fifteen Years The White Leghorn Men.

WARD'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

One thousand early hatched chicks from which to select. Utility, Breeding or Exhibition Stock. Write your wants and get prices. See circular.

LAKEMONT FARMS

C. FRED WARD, Prop. WINTER PARK, FLORIDA



WANTED

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN

Breeders, who wish to buy an exhibition Cockerel or Pullets this season, to know I have decidedly the choicest and most perfect lot of birds I have ever raised, and this is saying lots, for my birds SO FAR have never failed to win in any competition.

This season to show the confidence I have in the superior quality of my stock, I will sell all exhibition birds on a GUARANTEE to win in any competition. I don't expect to exhibit in many shows this season myself so all exhibition birds are for sale.

I have a very choice lot of breeders for sale ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$5.00.

As Egg Producers There Are None Better.

Remember, if it's quality you want I have it. Write

JOHN F. CHILDRESS, Box H, SWEETWATER, TENN.



LAYERS! WINNERS!

LEGHORNS

Rose and Single Comb, Brown and White
40 Prizes at Madison Square Garden

242 Eggs Strain

Barred Rocks & White Wyandottes
The Very Best.

W. W. KULP, Box 75, POTTSTOWN, PA.

...RECORD BREAKERS...

**R. C. BROWN AND S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
and S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.**

I breed to lay. Have two hens that layed 253 eggs when pullets. My matings are made from my best layers. I challenge the world for better laying strains. Eggs and stock by the 100 or less lots. Write me for show record.

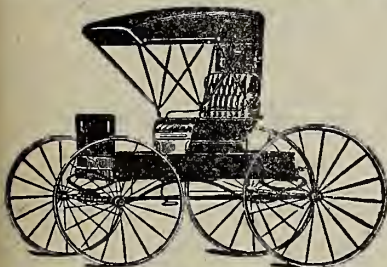
FRED AXLEY, R. 5, Sweetwater, Tenn.



**"Russell's" S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, R. C. R. I. Reds,
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES.**

Prize Winners, Farm Raised, Extra Quality. Eggs a specialty. New 1907 Catalogue Free. Write wants to

F. H. RUSSELL, Box H, WAKEMAN, OHIO.



Buggies, Runabouts, Surries

Shipped direct from factory to you

At Wholesale Prices

We guarantee safe delivery to your freight station

TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL To thoroughly examine and test our Vehicles.

Our Twelve Months Guarantee Covers Each and Every Part

It is to your advantage to investigate the merits of our vehicles before buying elsewhere. Send for our 1907 completely illustrated Free Catalogue, Grade Buggy, Runabout or Surrey. We equalize freight with any Northern or Western Shipper.

We have Vehicles from \$32.50 up

which fully explains how we save you from \$20 to \$40 on the purchase of a High Northern or Western Shipper.

MALSBY, SHIPP & COMPANY

Dept. G, 41 S. Forsyth St., - - Atlanta, Georgia

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Greatest winners of the season at Nashville; Tennessee State Fair; Columbia; Charleston; Atlanta, etc. Three Silver Cups and many gold specials. Breeding stock for sale. Eggs one-half price now. Catalogue free.

Frank Langford, R. 10, Nashville, Tenn.

BRIEF MENTION

If you have a boy who wants to join the U. S. Navy, write the U. S. Navy Recruiting Station, Knoxville, Tenn.

We call attention to the special sale of Rhode Island Reds by Reid Bros., Delaware, Ohio. See ad. in another column and write for further information.

Grand bargains in White Wyandottes may be had now from J. C. Fishel & Son, Hope, Ind. He not only sells birds all over the United States, but has just made a large shipment to Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope. See full page illustration on another page of one of his famous prize winners.

J. A. Dinwiddie, New Market, Tenn., says, after trying the merits of the S. C. Rhode Island Reds for two successive years, he finds them O. K. as a good all purpose breed, and will hereafter grow them in connection with the S. C. White Leghorns instead of the B. P. Rocks. See his ad. on another page in this issue.

On May 16th, Leonard W. Lott & Co. purchased the *American Fancier*. Since 1903 this paper was published as a weekly, but in January, 1907, it was changed to a semi-monthly, and the new management will continue to publish the paper semi-monthly. While the general policy of the former publishers will be followed, improvements will be made in the make-up of the paper, illustrations and writings and the show reports will be complete, without favor to any one.

At a recent meeting of the Monroe Poultry and Pet Stock Association the following officers were elected: W. E. Allen, President; H. L. Gregg, Vice-President; C. E. Faulk, Secretary, and H. B. Savage, Judge. Our second annual show will be held on December 11, 12 and 13. The premiums will be as large and numerous as any show in the South, and we expect to have a first class show in every respect. A handsome catalogue will be issued about November 1st. Send the secretary your name for a copy of the catalogue and premium list.

An All Southern Show

C. Fred Ward, Winter Park, Fla., President of the Florida State Poultry Association, desires to go on record as in hearty sympathy with the "All Southern Show" next winter, and pledges the support of his state in any action that may be taken. He thinks that Nashville or Atlanta would be proper places, but will come up with a good string of "Ward's Reds" wherever it is held.

Mrs. W. A. Gibbon, Conway, Ark., is enthusiastic for an All Southern Show, and while she says Arkansas and Tennessee are both good poultry states, she would prefer to see the show held at Memphis because it is more centrally located.



No. 6; Score 93, Egg Record 197.

BLUE BLOOD
Winners.

HARD TO BEAT

LARGE PRODUCTION
Layers.

BAYNE'S EGG RECORD STRAIN OF WHITE WYANDOTTES

With fowls having an average egg record of 198 eggs in a year, I won this season at Knoxville, December, 1906, 1st hen, 3d cock, 2d pen, highest scoring W. W., and had best shaped male. At Bristol, Va., January, 1907, 1st, 2nd cock; 1st cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th hen; 1st, 3d pen; best shaped male, and silver cup for largest winning display of 10 or more birds in American class. My fowls have vigor, health and hardiness; raised on free range—forty acres. Breeds, show or business birds on sale. Eggs \$2 for 15; \$3.50 for 30; \$4.50 for 50; \$8 for 100.



Cup Won at
Bristol Show.

T. L. BAYNE, RUSSELLVILLE, TENN.

JAMESTOWN POULTRY SHOW

Jamestown Exposition Grounds

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 22-Nov. 1, 1907.

COMPETITION OPEN TO THE WORLD!

America's foremost judges will officiate. Liberal premiums. Valuable specials. Premium list ready August 10. Entries close October 1, 1907. Manufacturers of Incubators, Brooders and supplies of all kinds desiring space in the Exhibition Hall should address the superintendent at once. A limited amount of advertising space in the premium list (10,000 copies) for sale at reasonable rates.

JOHN A. MURKIN, JR., Supt., - NASHVILLE, TENN.

THEODORE HEWES, Asst. Supt., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

To Stop Hens From Setting

Written for The Industrious Hen.

The desire to set is but natural with fowls, and when we wish for eggs rather than chicks, it is to our advantage not only to stop them from setting, but to do it with as little loss of time as possible. Consequently, we should divert the attention of the setting hen all we can from carrying out her propensity, and it should be done with reason and humanity. Do not half drown the poor creatures by dousing them in a barrel of water, for this will do no good. Take her gently and place her in a vacant room, or pen in your laying or out house, giving her hard feed, clean fresh water and a dust bath, and she will overcome her brooding fever and return with renewed vigor to the egg business.

We generally succeed in "breaking them up" in this way in three or four days.

If, however, she proves to be an inveterate setter, who does not know an egg from a tin can (when the fever is on) and she persists in setting on the bare floor, as is the case often with the Asiatics, confine a male bird in the same apartment with the hens, and a cure is guaranteed.

If your hens have been laying quite well, it is an advantage to let them set on the nest for a week and then four or five days in "breaking them up" gives them a rest which is beneficial, especially if they are valuable birds.

"RASTUS."

Where is My Wandering Boy

The ties of home are the most sacred of earthly existence. They are too often sundered and this paper will make the effort to reunite many broken bonds early in the fall. To all persons of Tennessee birth now living out of the state we will cause to be sent a handsome invitation to return to their native heath, if their names are sent to us at once. These invitations will be sent with the compliments of the Tennessee State Fair Association to all former Tennesseans whose names appear in this paper, and we will take pleasure in publishing all names that are furnished to us by the people of this community. Special railroad rates will be made for home-comers to all points in the state, as well as to the general home-coming in Nashville during the week of the State Fair, September 23 to 28.

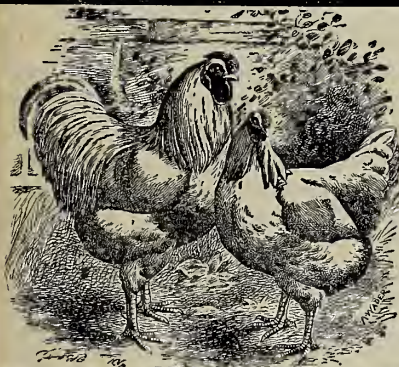
SANITARY POULTRY YARDS "FAMOUS" WHITE WYANDOTTES

Foundation stock of the noted strains of A. G. Duston, J. C. Fishel & Son, Jno. W. Boswell, jr. and Dr. Bricault. From these I have built up by the Trap-Nest Individual record system, using nothing in breeding but the best, what I am pleased to call the

FAMOUS STRAIN

I breed for merit and sell on honor a strain of heavy layers. They are snow white, prolific and strong—the best all purpose fowls. Eggs from Pen No. 1, Select prize winning, \$3.00; Pen No. 2, Choice matings, \$2.00; General Utility Pens, \$1.50 for 15.

W. T. ROBERTS, Gurley, Ala.
Member National White Wyandotte Club



FERGUSON'S WYANDOTTE YARDS

High Class, Pure Bred WHITE and SILVER WYANDOTTES for sale

EGGS \$1.25 FOR 15

L. FERGUSON, Proprietor, New Middleton, Tenn.

SENT FREE Booklet entitled "Draughon's Eye Opener." It will convince you that Draughon's Colleges can, by their SUPERIOR and COPYRIGHTED methods, teach

you more Bookkeeping in THREE months than others can in SIX, and that Draughon's teach the BEST systems of shorthand.



DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGES

\$300,000.00 capital; 28 Colleges in 16 States; 17 years' success.

POSITIONS secured or money refunded. Written contract given. For Catalog and "Eye Opener," call, phone, or write Jno. F. Draughon, President, either place.

LEARN Law, Bookkeeping, Short-hand, Penmanship, Drawing, Arithmetic, Bus. English, Etc. BY MAIL Satisfaction GUARANTEED. Write for prices.

KNOXVILLE, Nashville, Atlanta, Raleigh, Columbia, Memphis, Little Rock, St. Louis, Dallas, Fort Worth, etc.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES AND S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

WINNERS
Wh rever Shown.

STURTEVANT BROS., Box 201, KUSHLA, ALA.

STEVENS' MINORCAS

Are America's best in the Single Comb Blacks. A superior strain, bred for utility and exhibition. After June 15th we will have for sale a few choice male birds and fifty breeding hens. Write for prices and show records.

BIRCH LAWN FARM, NEW CASTLE, PA.
J. F. STEVENS, PROP.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA

AND PARALYSIS CONQUERED AT LAST BY DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cure FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

An All Southern Show

Written for The Industrious Hen.

Well, Mr. Editor: It is up to the breeders in the south to say whether or not we are to make our birds equal in standing to those of the north. If you will permit of a short article from me, as this is the first time I have ever attempted to write for any poultry paper, I would like to say just a few words in favor of the "All-Southern Show," which every poultry paper and journal in the south seem to be taking quite an interest in at this time. We breeders are certainly lucky that we have such a good supply of able editors that are always on the lookout for the betterment of our different breeds, and I myself think it the duty of every breeder to join in with our editors and help them push the prospective "Southern Show" along.

The editors of the different poultry journals throughout the south are in the position to be "a power in the land" if we breeders will just give a little help, and let them know that we are all willing to join in with them and make the thing a success. They might write and rewrite until they are black in the face, and we might read and re-read until we, too, are black and this would be the end of it all, unless the breeders would let it be known to them that they are willing to co-operate with them.

Now, fellow breeders, I know you are all busy, and mighty busy, too, keeping the young stock growing and attending to the little things that will count as big things this fall, but after you have seen that all are well cared for and after you have made your last evening call to the breeding stock and old "Biddy" with her family, to see that they are safe and accounted for, sit down and write your editor and let him know that you are willing to help him in his undertaking, which will be a great benefit to us all. Let him know that you are still alive and awake, and I believe he will be glad to hear from you.

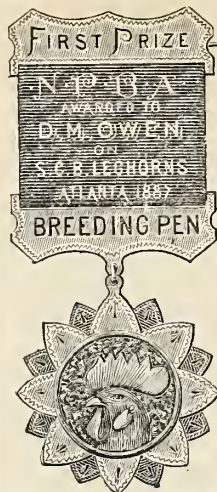
There have been quite a number of ways advanced by the poultry papers as to the best way to get up this show and finance the same, and all are good, but I think that a \$2.00 subscription from each of our breeders of fancy poultry in the south would give sufficient working capital to make the project a success and equal in every respect to the great Madison Square Garden Show of New York. I, myself, for one, am willing to go in on this basis or for double the amount, rather than see the show fall through.

As to a location, we have several large cities within our bounds that would prove to be an ideal holding place for the show. Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta and New Orleans all have their advantages, but to my way of thinking, Birmingham, Ala., would be the best point for holding the show, as it could be easily reached by all breeders in the south at less expense to them, those that wished to attend, and express charges would be nearer equal than if held at any other point. Of course, the matter of location is a later consideration. The thing first to do is to get the association organized. I, for one, am willing to plank down my \$2.00 for the good of our birds, as soon as a secretary and treasurer is appointed.

Let us hear from some of the other breeders. Thanking you for your kind attention and hoping to hear from you all through the columns of the poultry journals, I am,

Yours respectfully,

A. J. PAXTON, JR.
Indianola, Miss.



1884

1907

D. M. OWEN

Athens, Tenn.

Originator and Breeder of Owen Strain of

S. C. Brown Leghorns

The best colored female strain in America. For 20 years the leading prize-winners of the South at the largest shows in hottest competition. They lead all others in number of prizes won



IF YOU WANT TO

RAISE PRIZE WINNERS**Get Eggs from my Pullet and Cockerel matings**

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS AND S. C. WHITE LECHORNS

Two of the best all-round breeds in existence. Great layers, quick growers, grand exhibition birds. Stock for sale, both old and young. Twenty per cent. off for all early sales. Please note that I make a specialty of breeding for (combined with all the standard requirements) large, symmetrical size, prolific egg production, vigorous constitution, etc. Write me your wants.

J. A. DINWIDDIE, Route 3, NEW MARKET, TENN.

In closing out my Barred Rocks, I have a few grand specimens left that must go to make room.

WALKER'S BARRED ROCKS ^{and} WHITE WYANDOTTES

WIN WHEREVER SHOWN

Winning first honors at Knoxville, Sweetwater and Madisonville, Tenn.

Our birds are farm-raised. Send us your order and start right
Eggs \$1.00 per 15 balance of season.

WALKER BROS., R. 1, MADISONVILLE, TENN.

PAXTON'S WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS. EGGS. EGGS.

Pen 1. Headed by "John D," score 94½; six Pullets, scoring 94 to 95½, including "Lady D," true Wyandotte, best shaped pullet in the South. EGGS, this Pen, \$2.50 per 15.

Pen 2. Good UTILITY STOCK. EGGS, this pen, \$1.00 per 15. Send me your order. I'll treat you right.

A. J. PAXTON, Jr.**INDIANOLA, MISS.**

1883

EGGS! EGGS!

1907

BARRED ROCK HEADQUARTERS

Pens mated for 1907. Bear in mind when placing your orders for eggs we have won more first prizes at the Big Chicago Shows in the last 14 years than all competitors combined. Still have 300 choice birds for sale. Large Catalogue and mating list for stamp, showing where the good ones are raised. Testimonials, etc.

Registered Holstein Cattle—best milk and butter families of the world.

R. E. HAEGER
President.**R. E. HAEGER & CO., ALGONQUIN, ILL.**B. E. ROGERS
Secretary.

EGGS! EGGS!! FOR SALE

From my world's best White Plymouth Rocks. Bred to win. Bred to lay.
If interested write for prices and further information

L. A. DICK, New Market, - - Tennessee
BOTH PHONES

ARE YOU GOING WEST?

**QUICKEST ROUTE TO DALLAS
AND NORTHERN TEXAS POINTS.**

TEXAS

**15 Hours Quickest Time
To SOUTHERN TEXAS POINTS.
QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.**

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

S. G. VanOstrand, T.P.A.
529 Gay St. Knoxville, Tenn.

First Cockerel, World's Fair



BROWN LEGHORNS

First Cockerel, Second Pen at the World's Fair, St. Louis
Over 250 Regular and Special Prizes at 18 Great Shows
My Winners in Males Score to 95, in Females to 96

EGGS \$3.00, \$5.00 AND \$10.00 PER 15

Free Circulars on Matings and Winnings

E. E. CARTER, 967 Broadway, Knoxville, Tenn.

Member of the American Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club

COOPER'S R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS WIN AGAIN!

At the second annual East Tennessee Poultry Association show they won 1st Cock; 1st and 2d Hen; 1st, 2d and 3rd Cockerels; 1st, 2d, 3rd and 4th Pullets; 1st and 2d Pens.



If interested in **LEGHORNS** for **EGGS** or **Exhibition purposes**, write for my **FREE FOLDER**. **EGGS \$1.50, \$2, \$3 PER 15.**

SAM M. COOPER, FOUNTAIN CITY, TENN.

1894

AUSTIN STRAIN

1907

I make a Specialty of **LANGSHANS** Bred Right, Fed Right
To Produce Best Results

Have bred them for fourteen years; won all first, second and third prizes on young stock at Knoxville and at Bristol last winter, and a good share of premiums at the Knoxville Show, December 11-14, 1906. **Select Eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting of fifteen.** Show birds a specialty; 300 fine ones to select from.

H. C. AUSTIN, 307 Payne Ave., KNOXVILLE, TENN.

S. C. W. LECHORNS, EXCLUSIVELY

Eggs for Hatching, \$1.50 per 15 straight. Honest Worth for Your Money

W. S. MATHEWS,

State Vice-President of Nat'l S. C. W. Leghorn Club, **BIG STONE GAP, VA.**

BARRED, BUFF and WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

White Wyandottes, White Minorcas, White Leghorns and Mammoth Pekin Ducks, \$3.00 each, \$7.50 for Trio, \$12.00 for Breeding Pen. : : : : : Catalogue Free.

EAST DONEGAL POULTRY YARDS

EDWARD G. NOONAN, Proprietor, MARIETTA, PA.

Hope's Great Jewelry Store

Is one of the most complete establishments of its kind in the South
Established 1868

Our Sales Department has every case crowded with the finest, newest and most attractive Jewelry, Gems and Watches.

Our Manufacturing Department is prepared to repair the finest imported and domestic Watches, Jewelry and to reset Gems.

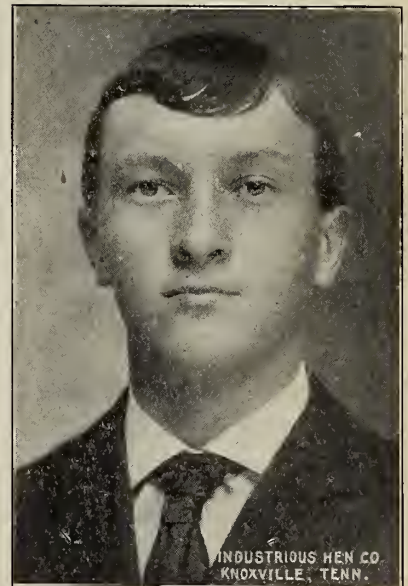
Our Copper Plate Engraving executes all orders in correct and elegant manner. Our Optical Department enjoys the most enviable reputation. **IN EVERY DEPARTMENT** we are constantly filling **MAIL ORDERS** from all sections of the South. Write us when in need of anything in our line.

HOPE BROS., 519 Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn.

Educate Your Children

We call attention to the advertisement, on page 55 of Carson and Newman College, Jefferson City, Tenn. The college was established over fifty years ago and holds a high place in the esteem of all the people. It has new, modern buildings and ample grounds, twenty competent professors and instructors and its boarding facilities are unusual. For those who wish, excellent board on the usual plan is provided; in the Sarah Swann Home, a splendid \$35,000.00 establishment, last session over 100 girls lived for \$7.00 per month. They did their own work, under the direction of a competent housekeeper, coming on duty, in groups, one week in ten. This does not interfere with study. There is also a co-operative hall for young men.

That thorough work is done is manifest when it is stated that every man going from Carson and Newman College to the law school of the University of Tennessee within the last four years has won a prize. The graduates from the commercial department, bookkeepers and stenographers, have gotten positions readily and promptly. The conservatory of music, under Miss Joy Bond, director, has gained wide reputation, both in piano and voice. Jefferson City is a delightful village, high and healthy, 29 miles east of Knoxville on the Southern Railway. We can cordially commend the college to our readers.



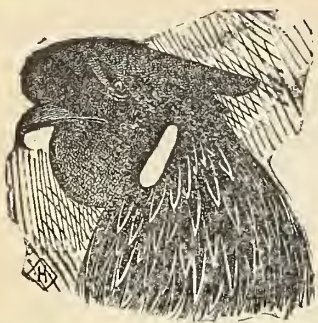
Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

BUFF AND BARRED ROCKS.

I breed prize winners. Won at Birmingham, December, 1906, eight prizes on ten Buff Rocks, 1st cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet, 3rd hen and 1st pen.

Eggs, \$2.50 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. H. CROWELL, Parrott, Ga.



Fried Chicken

If there's anything better than a fried chicken it's two fried chickens. I'm now killing a lot of young cockerels some poultryman should have. It looks like a pity to kill them. I'll sell them \$9.00 per dozen; \$5.00 for six, or \$1.50 each for a less number. If you want new blood, new vigor, more eggs, talk to

J. H. HENDERSON
THE BROWN LEGHORN SPECIALIST
KNOXVILLE, - TENNESSEE

SUMMER PRICES

Hatchable Eggs from strong, vigorous, beautifully marked

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES

Well mated, well cared for.

Selected Eggs from Pens Headed by Prize Winners, \$1.00 for fifteen.

A few Cockerels and Pullets for sale cheap.

J. A. MUECKE, JR.
KINGSTON, TENN.

FOGG'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Are the kind that win BLUE ribbons and lay lots of the big white eggs. Now is the time to get your eggs to hatch winners for the WINTER SHOWS.

I have the finest lot of breeders I ever owned, and can furnish eggs that will produce WINNERS and HEAVY LAYERS. Write now for SPECIAL prices on eggs and breeding stock. I have the quality you want. Eggs and breeding stock half price during June and July.

Please send for new catalogue before you buy. Write your wants to

N. V. FOGG, - MT. STERLING, KY.

\$1.50 For 13 Davis' Barred Rock Eggs

For Balance of Season.

Write for show record and mating list.

B. S. DAVIS, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Buff Orpington Club Catalogue

This Club has just issued a neat, well printed and illustrated 52-page catalogue, telling all about their favorite breed, and nothing but the good and bad points about the Buff Leghorn can be found in this book. It is worth 25 cents to any person who is just beginning in the poultry business, but will be mailed free by addressing Geo. S. Barnes, Sec., Battle Creek, Mich. If you are looking for some good fowl to add to your yards, the studying of this catalogue will help you wonderfully. Buff Leghorns hatched in July will lay in December.

When chicks are fed mashes it is a great benefit to them to add a little powdered charcoal to their food. Have the mash moist enough so the charcoal will stick. The chicks will soon learn to like it and will eat the mixture as readily as plain feed. When they get older, feed the charcoal alone and see how they will eat it. It is a fine thing to keep them healthy, for it is a great corrective, preventing fermentation of the food in the crop, and for that reason is a great aid in warding off bowel complaint.

QUICK DEVELOPMENT

is the need right now. Make strong, healthy winter layers of the pullets. Get early broilers and roasters and market fowls worth a price.

DARLING'S FOODS

are true developers. Surprising results from Darling's Forcing Food, 100-lb. sack, \$2.00. Also Laying Food and Scratching Food at \$2.00. Beef Scraps at \$2.75 and Chick Feed at \$2.50. Oyster Shells, 60c. Mica Crystal Grit, 65c. All in 100-lb. bags, f. o. b. Chicago or New York, cash with order. Catalog free.

DARLING & CO., Box 41, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
Box 41, Long Island City, New York.

BUFF ORPINGTONS NONE BETTER

Pen No. 1, \$5.00; Pen No. 2, \$2.50 per setting of 15 eggs.
Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per setting of 15 eggs.

LELAND POULTRY FARM
MAYES HUME, Proprietor, SPRING HILL, TENN

PARALYSIS

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA CONQUERED AT LAST BY
DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD.
Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures
FREE. **DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

THE BUSY MAN'S FRIEND

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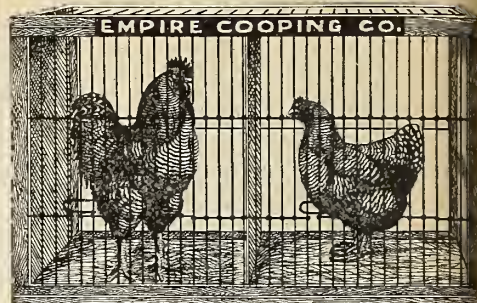
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